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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXV NO. 216 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

China Appeals To League Of Nations

Japan Menaces World Peace

Geneva Must Uphold Sanctity Of Treaties

Attack On Non-Combatants, Disgrace To Civilisation

GENEVA, Sept. 12.

A Chinese appeal to the League of Nations under the Covenant Articles 3, 10 and 17 is being handed in this evening.

With the appeal to the League, the Chinese delegation made a statement emphasising that the real cause of Japan's continual provocation and invasions of China was Japan's policy of conquest of China, hegemony in Asia and mastery in the pacific.

Disgrace To Civilisation

The statement describes Japan's bombing of women, children and other non-combatants as "a disgrace to civilisation."

World Crisis

It adds, "the far Eastern crisis has now definitely developed into a world crisis, Japan's aggression is not only threatening the independent territorial integrity of China but menacing the general peace of the world."

Appeal To League

It is the belief of the Chinese Government and the people that the League should undertake measures to end the intolerable continuance of Japanese aggressive and atrocious activities in China and uphold the sanctity of International Treaties. They also hope that the United States and other non-members, with Far East interests, will contribute to the general efforts to check the Japanese aggression and bring about peace.—Reuter.

(Article 10 of the Covenant of the League of Nations contains the central and essential obligation of the whole Covenant.

It guarantees the member States against external aggression which would impair their territorial integrity or political independence.

But this guarantee is only to be enforced, if at all, as the League Council, acting unanimously shall agree.

While Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Covenant stipulate for the creation of an Assembly consisting of three representatives of each member of the League and for a smaller Council consisting of representatives of four Great Powers and of four smaller ones.

Articles XII to XV and XVII deal with the procedure to be followed in the handling of disputes between States, three alternatives being prescribed: (a) arbitration by some agreed tribunal, (b) inquiry by the League Council, (c) reference to the Permanent Court of International Justice for whose creation Article XIV makes provision.)

"DECLARE WAR" AGAINST JAPAN

Shanghai Newspapers' Demand

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12.

The Military position round Shanghai remains substantially the same. The long delayed junction at Woosung and Yengtsepoo has still not been effected. The Japanese have nowhere penetrated more than five miles from the coast.

A Japanese spokesman stated that Chinese forces in Shanghai area are now between 300 to 400 thousand. He added that concentration of Japanese had not yet been completed.

Several Chinese newspapers are urging the Government to formally declare war against Japan.

The Chinese have ordered all shops here to reopen.—Reuter.

GERMAN SEARCH PARTY

Search For Lufthansa 'Plane Lost In Central Asia

SINGAPORE, Sept. 12.

Three German airmen have arrived here from China and probably leaving by air on Wednesday for Karachi, where they will charter an aeroplane to search for Lufthansa 'plane, which was lost in Central Asia.—Reuter.

RECALL ANDAMAN PRISONERS

Delhi Meeting's Demand

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12.

A resolution asking the Local Government to recall all political prisoners belonging to Delhi from the Andamans and release them forthwith was passed at a public meeting held this evening in connection with the observance of Delhi Political's Day. The resolution laid special emphasis on repatriation of Dhanwantra who is still reported to be on hunger-strike in the Andamans

CHINESE BOMB JAPANESE WARSHIPS

Heavy Casualties On Both Sides

NANKING, Sept. 12.

Chinese airmen raided to-day Japanese warships at Shanghai It is reported that bombs struck at least five, including two cruisers

The military authorities here estimate Japanese losses since the beginning of hostilities in Shanghai at 3,000 marines and 10,000 soldiers while the Japanese in Shanghai estimate Chinese losses at 30,000 dead and under 20,000 wounded.—Reuter.

JAPAN CAPTURES YANGSHONG

China Admits Loss But Prepares To Launch Counter-attack

SHANGHAI Sept. 12.

The capture of Yangshong township, five miles to the west of Woosung, is one of the chief results of the Japanese drive in which good use was made of tanks. The Chinese officially admit Yangshong's loss and they are preparing a counter-attack.

Otherwise, despite intensive bombardment, the Chinese lines are intact. Chinese 'planes are active and bombed in the close vicinity of several Japanese warships.—Reuter.

PRINCE CHICHIBU FOR ENGLAND

BERLIN, Sept. 12.

Prince Chichibu, brother of the Japanese Emperor, leaves Bremen on Tuesday for England, where he will stay for some time.—Reuter.

The Muslim Youth Library Amroati celebrated its annual gathering on the 4th. instant. The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Shareef, Minister for Law and Justice to the C. P. Government presided over the meeting.

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSIONS

Two Policemen Killed By Falling Masonry In Paris Tragedy

PARIS, Sept. 12.

Two mysterious bomb explosions resulted in the deaths of two policemen and considerable damage to property. One of the explosions occurred at the headquarters of the Industrial and Metal Syndicate and the other at the premises of the French Employers' General Association. Two policemen patrolling Rue De Presburg at the time of the explosion were overwhelmed by falling masonry and killed.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN FOR PRESIDENTSHIP?

GENEVA, Sept. 12.

It is expected that H.H. the Aga Khan will be elected President of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the League Assembly, opening on Monday for which delegates are Assembling.—Reuter.

JAWAHARLAL FOR GUJARAT

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress, accompanied by Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, left last night for the Gujarat tour. A large number of Congressmen were present at the Central station to see them off.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT TAKES ACTION

Influential Committee To Bring About Country-Wide Clove-Boycott

BOMBAY, September 12.

Prior to leaving for Ahmedabad to-night accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to undertake a presidential tour in Gujrat, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru issued the following statement to the Press:—

For Effective Action

It is time to take effective steps to bring about a boycott of cloves in India to help our countrymen in Zanzibar. For this purpose I have to-day appointed a committee in consultation with leading merchants of Bombay and other colleagues. This Committee is a strong Committee, strong from the Congress point of view and strong in its inclusion of leading merchants dealing in cloves. The strength of this Committee is a measure of earnestness with which we are going to deal with this problem.

All-India Committee

This Committee is meant for All-India, but to make it effective and workable it consists so far of Bombay men only. I hope it will co-opt leading merchants in Calcutta, Madras and elsewhere. I hope also local clove boycott Committees consisting of businessmen and others will be formed in Calcutta and Madras by the Provincial Congress Committees in co-operation with local merchants and in consultation with the Central Committee. We must carry this boycott throughout and there are going to be no half-hearted measures in this respect.

Greetings To Zanzibar

I congratulate the merchants on their patriotic attitude and decision. I send greetings to our countrymen in Zanzibar and assure them again of our fullest support. Zanzibar Indians have called to us; we have heard that call and they will hear our answer which will be an answer of action.

CLOVES BOYCOTT COMMITTEE

A Committee consisting of the following persons: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Khatau Vallabhdas Tejpal, Mr. Hirji Jairam of Varjeevandas Hirji and Co., Mr. Vanmalidas Harjeevandas of Lakshmidas Vasanjee and Co., Mr. Hirachand Manekchand of Virchand Panachand and Co., Mr. Velji Kalidas of Velji Kalidas and Co., Mr. Husainbhoy Laljee, Mr. Tyabali President, Indian National Association, Zanzibar; Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee (Convener), is appointed to take all necessary measures in furtherance of the Congress decision to help Zanzibar Indians to stop the import of cloves from any foreign country into India and to organize the boycott of cloves in the country. The Committee will have power to co-opt members from other business centres in India. The Committee will report from time to time to the Working Committee of the Congress as to the steps taken and will co-operate with the Provincial Congress Committees in the organization of the boycott.

The Committee will have power to raise funds for this purpose.

TAGORE'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

Stated To Be Unable To Recognise Any One Near Him

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The latest information received in Calcutta this morning from Santiniketan states that there is no conspicuous change in the Poet's condition but the Erysipelas bit has been arrested other symptoms remaining unchanged.

The Poet is stated to be unable to recognise anyone near him.—

HEALTH BULLETIN

Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar issued a bulletin at 10-30 in the morning which says:

"Gurudeva passed a rather restless night. His temperature after rising above 103 degrees has come down to near 100. Strength is fairly maintained. The Erysipelas patch is not extending rapidly but kidney functions have not yet been satisfactorily restored. He is a little restful in the morning."—A. P.

MENTAL CONDITION CLEARER

SANTINIKETAN: Sept. 12.

Sir Nilratan Sircar has issued the following bulletin at 7-30 this evening:

"Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's condition remains practically unchanged since this morning His temperature was maximum 101.2 and minimum 100.2 The urinary troubles and restlessness are persisting. The mental condition is clearer. There has been no further spread of Erysipelatious area during the last twelve hours."—A. P.

WHEN VICEROY SPEAKS

Congress M. L. A.'s Not To Be Present In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, September 11.

A meeting of the Congress Party was held this afternoon when views of the deputations of both younger and older Insurance Companies were heard on various provisions of the Insurance Bill before the Assembly. The Party will move and support only agreed amendments out of a formidable list which will be considered by the Executive Committee of the Party from day to day.

A Whip has been issued to Members not to attend the Assembly on Monday 13th when the Viceroy addresses the joint session of the Central Legislature.

BOMBAY CABINET MEETS

POONA, Sept. 12.

It is understood that an important Cabinet meeting was held this afternoon at Government House, the Governor presiding. Mr. Kher and other Ministers at present in Poona were present and the future programme of the Legislatures was considered.—

Maharashtra Deputation To Wait On Kher

POONA, Sept. 12.

The need for a change in the ducational policy and for overuling the present educational tem was stressed by the Mahashtra Educational Conference eld here to-day. Prof. K. R. anitkar presided over the Conerence, which was attended by rominent educationists.

The Conference passed several esolutions demanding educational reform and appointed a Committee of six educationists, with Prof. Kanitkar as the lead to wait on Mr. B. G. Kher, Minister for Education, to press their demand.—A.P.

Nazi Menace To Europe's Peace

FINANCIAL ADJUSTMENT WON'T SUFFICE

Germany Has Moral Right To Pre-War Possessions, Says Hitler

NUREMBERG, September 12.

"Europe will never be able to settle down until the colonial question is settled", Herr Hitler told Reuter and other foreign journalists in the course of an informal talk after addressing a great gathering of Storm Troops and Black Guards at Luitpold Arena.

Nazi Demand

He added that Germany's colonial claims were not a question of war and peace but of commonsense in which he believed. The question would have to be settled one way or the other, just as the question of Germany's equality had been solved. "What we have a moral right to is that which belonged to us before the war."

THEY WANT THEM BACK

Asked whether it would suffice if international finances were set in order so that Germany would be able to buy raw materials and sell goods in other colonies Herr Hitler replied that Germany's desire was to own Colonies under her own flag.

Asked if it was intended to construct naval bases in any Colonies Germany might acquire, Herr Hitler replied: "Before you can have naval bases you must have a navy". He added that Germany, never had naval bases in her colonies before the war. Germany's interest in colonies was chiefly commercial.

Asked whether he thought that pacification of Europe was possible without a solution of the Colonial problem, Herr Hitler made the reply given above.—Reuter.

HITLER TO SPEAK ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

NUREMBERG, Sept. 12.

It is understood that Herr Hitler will refer to the Nyon Conference and other foreign questions in his speech to the Party Congress on Monday night.

To-day Herr Hitler stood saluting for nearly five hours reviewing the parade of 100,000 Storm Troopers and Black Guards from all parts of Germany.—Reuter.

Punjab Solves Its Communal Problems

Unity Conference Sub-Committees Reach Agreed Decisions

SIMLA, September 12.

The Punjab Unity Conference Sub-Committees on religious, quasi-religious and political matters concluded deliberations to-night after four sittings, two in Lahore and two in Simla, under the chairmanship of Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab.

UNANIMOUS CONCLUSIONS

The Sub-Committees are understood to have come to unanimous conclusions on most of the questions of dispute between Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims.

The Sub-Committee on political matters had appointed a Sub-Committee to devise a new and better method on the basis of an agreed formula for the representation of the communities in the Legislature and also devise an agreed formula for a better and progressive method of representation of the communities for election to Local Bodies and submit schemes to the Political Sub-Committee by the end of October

SERVICES

It has been decided that the question of representation in the Services (of State, Local Bodies and other institutions) should be left to the Cabinet for finding a solution

As regards music before mosque, it has been decided "inter alia" that music and other demonstrations before places of worship of all communities should be avoided during the actual timings of congregational worship. Attacks through the Press, platform or otherwise on Prophets, Founders, and Saints of religions have been prohibited and the Government has been urged to amend the existing law.

A workable solution has also been found on the question of "Jhatka" beef and State-aid to educational institutions. The Sub-Committees recommend certain proposals for encouraging the points of common cultural contacts and inter-communal harmony.

Full details of the recommendations will be available to-morrow. A.P

STOP PRESS

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted capable and efficient Teachers of Hindi Shorthand and Typewriting for a school to be shortly started by the Sammelan. Salary according to qualifications. Experienced hands preferred. Apply at once to the General Secretary, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad, with particulars, stating minimum salary acceptable. (9024)

43. SITUATION WANTED

A young healthy Graduate invites offers from Firms, Institutions or individuals for his life to do any job whatsoever, to earn a moderate living for his parents and family. Apply Box No. 9032, "Bombay Chronicle."

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

To Let—From 1st October, two excellent large office flats at Cambata Building, Queen's Road, Back Bay Reclamation. Unique position. Apply Manager on the premises. (9027)

86. SHOPS TO LET

To Let—From 1st October, most modern and tip-top shops, at Cambata Building, Queen's Road, Back Bay Reclamation. Unique locality and situation. Apply Manager on the premises. (9027A)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Local Self-Government Service, L.S.G.D. Diploma Classes under joint auspices of Bombay Government commence at Bombay on 18th October, 1937. Poona and Ahmedabad centres will be reserved for local students only. Apply prospectus Gratis, Local Self-Government Institute, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. (6725)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

Wanted Students for Wireless Operators' Course starting 1st October. Calcutta April Examination Results cent per cent (3). Register before 27th. Radio Electric (India's Foremost Radio School), P. B. 3587, Bombay 4. (6798)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted capable Agents for sales of Crockfords Teas in tins, packets and loose on good remuneration. Only experienced and influential persons need apply Crockfords Tea Co., Post Box 654, Madras. (9022)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Provident and Insurance Companies in need of financial aid to negotiate with the Insurance Underwriters, Post Box No. 175, Lahore. (9011)

122. RADIO SETS & SUPPLIERS

Philips Radio Service for Philips Radio sets in the workshop of Philips Electrical Co. (India) Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay. (9002)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted Candidates for Houses on Hire Purchase Proprietory Rights Free of Rent a speciality. The Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., Lahore. (9033)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

MORVI RAILWAY.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores and Stationery for the calendar year 1938 are invited and will be received by the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, upto 5 p.m. of SATURDAY, the 9th October, 1937.

Tender forms, along with the schedules can be had on payment of Rs. 3/- for Consumable Stores, and Re. 1/- for Stationery, per copy.

Earnest Money of Rs. 200 for Stores and Rs. 100 for Stationery tender must accompany each tender.

Tender must be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores" and "Tender for Stationery" as the case may be.

JAYASHANKER K. DAFTARY,
Stores Superintendent,
Morvi Railway, Morvi.
Stores Superintendent's Office.
Morvi, Dated 7-9-1937.

6784

NOTICE.

DATE of submission of Tenders for supplying one electrically driven direct coupled vertical spindle Pumping Set for pumping unscreened sewage is hereby extended from 1st October 1937 to 1st December 1937.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK.
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad.
Dated 10th September, 1937.

6812.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Chief Officer of the Ahmedabad Municipality for supplying "three electrically driven direct coupled horizontal spindle centrifugal pumping sets for pumping unscreened sewage" so as to reach him on or before 4-0 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 9th November, 1937.

Copy of the specification and drawing can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 on any working day during office hours.

The Municipality reserves the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK, I.S.E.,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
No. SD 304 of 1937-38.

6811.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on MONDAY, the 13th September and SUNDAY, the 19th September, 1937, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD from its junction with Vithalbhai Patel Road to Chaupati; **CHAUPATI** from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; **HUGHES ROAD** from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; **FRENCH ROAD** from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; **HARVEY ROAD** from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; **VITHALBHAI PATEL ROAD** from Cowasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west, i.e., towards Chaupati) and **GIRGAUM ROAD** from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction.

CHARNI ROAD from Portuguese Church to its junction with Vithalbhai Patel Road shall be closed to east bound vehicular traffic (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and VICE VERSA will proceed along the following Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk, over Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere (Grant Road) Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Hughes Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.—Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, over Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk and Gowalia Tank Road.

CHAUPATY FOOT OVERBRIDGE will be open to pedestrian traffic towards the sea-face **UP TO 6-30 P.M.** and all persons returning from the sea-face before this time will proceed via Sandhurst Bridge; **FROM 6-30 P.M.** this bridge will be open only to persons returning from the sea-face. All persons wishing to go to the sea-face after 6-30 p.m. will proceed via Mathew Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Similarly persons returning from the sea-face will not be allowed to proceed along Marine Drive beyond a line drawn 50 yards south of Chaupaty Foot Overbridge, nor will persons on Marine Drive be allowed to proceed beyond the said line.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 1st September, 1937.

6790

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for works of construction of—

(1) Lady Students' Hostel for G. S. M. College at Parel,
(2) Nurses' Quarters and a store room at Arthur Road Hospital,
(3) 20 S. P. Rooms at Bandra Slaughter House, and
(4) An additional floor on the existing Municipal 'D' Ward Office at Gowalia Tank Road.

and will be received up to 1-0 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 21st September, 1937.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 for each tender copy, by the City Engineer, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tenders.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 10th September, 37.

6807

Public Notices

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 21st September to SATURDAY, the 9th October 1937, both days inclusive.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October, 1937, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in 'Bombay House,' 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, when the usual Resolutions regarding the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts the declaration of Dividend, the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors will be submitted.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 10th Sept. 1937.

6806

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DEVKINANDAN DHIRAJRAM ITCHHAPORIA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (since redeemed) land or ground with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Shanker Bari Lane, Girgaon, in the Registration Sub-District of, Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 377 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. C/664, 1012, 1610, New Survey No. 13/8135 and Cadastral Survey No. 430 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 2177 and Street No. 25 and bounded, on the East by the property of Raojee Vinayak Juggonnath Shunkersett, on the West and North by Halai Sanitorium and on the South by the said Shanker Bari Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1937.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 544 of 1937.

TARACHAND UDHAVDAS JHAVERI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SHAH KANTILAL UMEDCHAND ..... Defendant.

To
SHAH KANTILAL UMEDCHAND
The defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff abovenamed has instituted this suit against you claiming Rs 4,493-15-0 and interest.

You are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you within ten days from the date hereof; in default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiry of such ten days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding Rs. 4,493-15-0, interest and costs.

If you cause an appearance to be entered the plaintiff will thereafter serve upon you a summons for judgment at the hearing of which you will be entitled to ask the Court for leave to defend the suit which may be obtained if you satisfy the Court by affidavit or otherwise that there is a defence to the suit on the merits or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to defend the suit.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1937.

VRAJLAL & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

6801.

Public Notices

POLICE NOTICE.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police Bombay's notice, dated the 1st September, 1937, closing certain roads to vehicular traffic and regulating vehicular traffic from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill to the Fort and 'vice versa' on the 13th and 19th September, 1937 on account of the Immersion of Ganpatis, the public proceeding to or from the North of the Island are advised, in order to save themselves delay and inconvenience, to proceed via Mahomedali Road and Parel Road instead of by Queen's Road and Hughes Road.

2. Similarly, the public are advised against using Marine Drive between the hours of 4.00 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on those dates as this road will be closed to traffic at its Northern (Chaupati) end.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 2nd September, 1937.

6791

SHREE SAJJAN MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, 27th September, 1937, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1). To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1937.
(2). To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3). To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, under Article 111 but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
(4). To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5). To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday 20th September, 1937 to MONDAY, 4th October 1937, both days inclusive.

By the order of the Board,
GOPALDAS LILADHAR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, dated 9th August 1937.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Mill premises, Ratlam, on and after the 6th Day of October 1937, between the hours of 11 and 4 P.M. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 20th September, 1937.

6779.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT AJMERE.

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'DANGER OF OVER-WESTERNISATION'

Minister Warns Agricultural Students

"LIVE LIFE OF A PEASANT"

POONA, (By Mail.)

Some home truths were told to the students and the staff of the Government agricultural college here by the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, minister for agriculture, revenue, and rural reconstruction when he addresses them on the occasion of their annual gathering this week.

Meeting them for the first time the agricultural minister spoke in Hindi, the language of the peasant and analysed the causes for the failure of the institution to fit the students for the land and make a success of them as agriculturists. He showed up the artificial ways of living and the incongruous ideas on life and work. He advised the students to think in terms of the land they were living in and the profession they had chosen rather than as English-educated men and experts in theory.

"DIVORCED FROM ACTUALITIES

The Minister made pointed reference to the great divergence in the mode of living and the ideas of life of the students under training and how much they were divorced from the actualities and the necessities in the country. He stressed the need for a correct approach to the problem of agriculture and said that if they wanted to make it pay as a profession they should take to it as agriculturists. They should become and live the life of a peasant and a farmer in reality if they were serious in their profession. If they wanted to succeed in their career, their training should be in consonance with its needs. There should be affinity between them and the agriculturists with whom they will have to live and have intercourse. Agriculture in theory will never be a success.

He warned the students against the danger of over-westernisation and exhorted them to be true to their professions as agriculturists. It would not be possible to succeed in the work of the agricultural regeneration of India if their life was not in consonance with the life of the people of the land. He hoped that they would now at least learn the true angle to approach their task and make a success of it.

Thanking, the Hon. Minister for the new light he had thrown on the subject and the new angle from which he had made them view it, several speakers spoke appreciating the earnest efforts being made by the minister and his colleagues in tackling the country's problems. They were grateful for the revealing analysis of their present position and hoped to be able to follow the minister's advice.—A. P.

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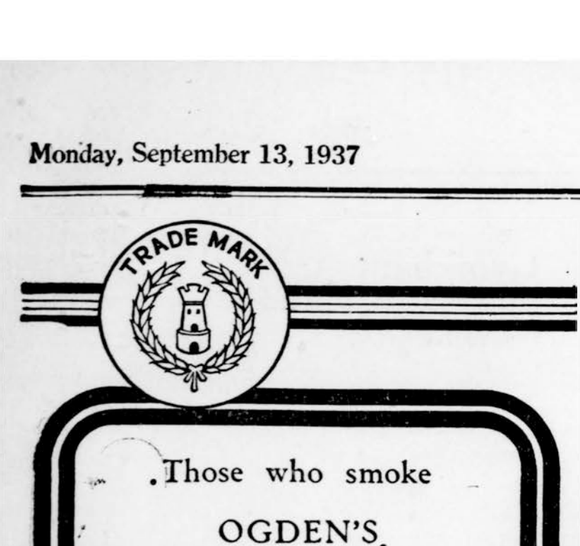

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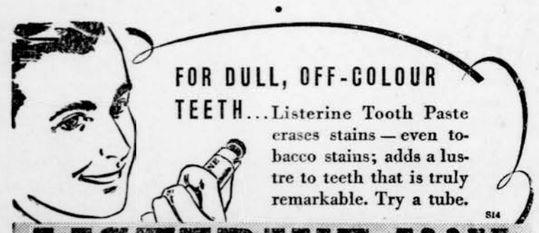

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WELLS'. EDUCATIONAL "UTOPIA"

Need Of Reconditioning Our Schools

TRAINING IN CITIZENSHIP

Mr. H. G. Wells, president of the Educational Science Section, of the Congress of the British Association, took as the subject of his opening address "The informative content of education".

Taking ten years of schooling as an average human being's preparation for life, about 2,400 hours was all we could hope for as our time-allowance for building up a coherent picture of the world, the essential foundation of knowledge and ideas, in the minds of our people. "We have no time to waste', he declared, "if our schools are not to go on delivering year by year fresh hordes of ignorant, unbalanced, uncritical minds, at once suspicious and credulous, weakly gregarious, easily baffled, and easily misled into the monstrous responsibilities and dangers of this present world—mere cannon fodder and stuff for massacres and stampedes."

"We ought to make the weather and the mudpie our introduction to what Huxley christened long ago as elementary physiography. We start a study of the states of matter with the boiling, evaporation freezing, and so on of water and go on to the elementary physics and chemistry. Local topography can form the basis of geography". Then came biology, natural elementary zoology, botany, and so to the elementary physiology—"how plants and animals live, and what health means for them".

Teaching of History.

Turning to the subject of history, Mr. Wells said: "I do not see either the charm or the educational benefit of making an important subject of the criminal history of royalty, the murder of the Princes in the Tower, the wives of Henry VIII, the families of Edward I and James I, the mistresses of Charles II, Sweet Nell of Old Drury, and all the rest of it. I suggest that the sooner we get all that unpleasant stuff out of schools, and the sooner we forget the border bickerings of England, France, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Bannockburn, Flodden, Crecy and Agincourt, the nearer our world will be to a sane outlook upon life.

"I believe that the crazy combative patriotism that plainly threatens to destroy civilisation to-day is very largely begotten by the schoolmaster and the schoolmistress in their history lessons. They take the growing mind at a naturally barbaric phase and they inflame and fix its barbarism. I suggest that we take on our history from the simple descriptive anthropology of the elementary stage to the story of the early civilisations. We are dealing here with material that was not even available for the school masters and mistresses who taught our fathers. It did not exist. But now we have the most lovely stuff to hand, far more exciting and far more valuable than the quarrels of Henry II and a Becket or the peculiar unpleasantnesses of King James or King John. Archaeologists have been piecing together a record of the growth of the primary civilisations, and it is a far finer story to tell a boy or girl".

Geography and Biology.

"There is a lot more we have to put into the heads of our young people over and above history. It is the main subject of instruction, but, even so, it is not even half of the informative work that ought to be got through in this school stage. We have to consider the collateral subject of geography and a general survey of the world. We do not want our budding citizens to chant lists of capes and rivers, but we do want them to have a real picture in their minds of the Amazon forests, the pampas, the various phases in the course of the Nile, the landscape of Labrador, and so on, and also we want something like a realisation of the sort of human life that is led in these regions. We have enormous resources now in cheap photography in films, and so forth that even our fathers never dreamt of—to make all this vivid and real".

Geography reached over to biology, and here our schools lagged some fifty years behind contemporary history. We could sketch the inspiring story of life from its beginning, and the gradual emergence of our kind. It was impossible to consider anyone a satisfactory citizen who was still ignorant of that great story. Then there was the science of inanimate matter. And finally, to meet awakening curiosity and take the morbidity out of it, we had to tell our young people about the working of their bodies about reproduction, and about the chief diseases and accidents that lay in wait for them in the world. This completed his summary of the information we could hope to give in the lower-school stage.

More and Better Teachers.

"I admit we cannot have a modern education without a modernised type of teacher. Everything I am saying now implies a demand for more and better teachers, with better equipment. And these teachers will have to be kept fresh. It is stipulated in most leases that we should paint our houses outside every three years and inside every seven years, but nobody ever thinks of doing up a school-teacher. There are teachers at work in this country who haven't been painted inside for fifty years. They must be damp and rotten. Two-thirds of the teaching profession now is in urgent need of being either reconditioned or superannuated. In this advancing world the reconditioning of both the medical and the scholastic practitioner is becoming a very urgent problem indeed.

Burn Old Books.

And there is another matter also closely allied to this question of the rejuvenation of teachers, at which I can only glance now, and that is the bringing of school books up to date. In this informative section of school work there is hardly a subject in which knowledge is not being vigorously revised and added to. Our school work does not follow up contemporary digesting. Still less do our school libraries. They are ten, fifteen years out of date with much of their information. "I am all for burning old school books. Some day perhaps we shall have school books so made that at the end of five years, let us say, they will burst into flames and inflict severe burns upon any hands in which they find themselves. But at present that is perhaps—Utopian. It is even more applicable to the next stage of knowledge to which we are now coming.

Citizenship.

Modern citizens ought to have some grasp of the increasing importance of economic changes in history, and also of the leading theories of individualism, Socialism, the corporate State, and Communism. We sent our young people absolutely unprepared for the heated and biased interpretations they would encounter, and the most the poor, silly young things seemed to be able to make of it all was to be violently anti-something or other—anti-Red, anti-capitalist, anti-Fascist. The more ignorant one was the more easy it was to be an "anti."

"You will see," Mr. Wells went on, "that I have apportioned some time, roughly two-tenths of our 1,000 hours, to the acquisition of specialised knowledge. Thus I budget, so to speak, for our 2,400 hours of information. We have brought our young people to the upper form, the upper standard. Most of them are now going into employment or special training, and so taking on a role in the collective life. I suggest what I call an undergraduate or continuation school, in which at least half the knowledge acquired will be specialised in relation to interest, aptitude, and the social needs of the individual. But the other half will have to be unspecialised, it will have to be general political education.

"Here particularly comes in that education for citizenship. It seems to me altogether preposterous that nowadays our educational organisation should turn out new citizens who are blankly ignorant of the history of the world during the last twenty-five years, who know nothing of the causes and phases of the Great War, and are left to the tender mercies of freakish newspaper proprietors and party organisers for their ideas about the world outlook, upon which their collective wills and actions must play a decisive part.

Social Organisation.

"Social organisation is equally a matter for definite information. 'We are all socialists nowadays.' Everybody has been repeating that after the late Lord Rosebery for years and years. Each for all and all for each. We are all agreed upon the desirability of the spirit of Christianity and of the spirit of democracy, and that the general interest of the community should not be sacrificed to private profit. Yes—beautiful, but what is not realised is that Socialism in itself is little more than a generalisation about the undesirability of irresponsible ownership and that the major problem before the world is to devise some form of administrative organisation that will work better than the scramble of irresponsible owners.

It is imperative that every voter should have some conception of the experiments in economic control that are in progress in Great Britain, the United States of America, Italy, Germany, Russia, and elsewhere. Such experiments are going to affect the whole of his or her life profoundly. So, too, are the experiments in monetary and financial organisation. Many of the issues involved go farther than general principles. They are quantitative issues, questions of balance and more or less. A certain elementary training in statistical method is becoming as necessary for anyone living in this world of to-day as reading and writing. I am asking for this much contemporary history as the crowning phase, the graduation phase of our knowledge-giving. After that much foundation the informative side of education may well be left to look after itself."

"UTOPIAN."

"So I complete my general scheme of the knowledge organisation of a modern community and submit it to you for your consideration. It may seem impossibly bold and 'Utopian.' But we are living in a world in which a battleship costs £8,000,000, in which we can raise an extra £400,000,000 for armaments with only a slight Stock Exchange qualm, and which has seen the Zeppelin, the radio the bombing aeroplane come absolutely out of nothing since 1900. And our schools are drooling along very much as they were drooling along 37 years ago.

"It is not an entire scheme of education I am putting before you. It is only a part and a limited part of education—the factual side of education—I have discussed. There are 168 hours in a week and I am dealing with the use of rather less than six during the school year of less than forty weeks—for ten years. It is no good saying that I neglect or repudiate spiritual, emotional, and aesthetic values. You have the remaining 162 hours a week for all that."—(Manchester Guardian.)

Mysore News

ENCROACHMENT ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

Deputation To Diwan

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

The incursion on the civil liberties of the people in this "Model State" of Mysore is gradually opening the eyes of the public thanks to the ready move by the local Congress Board. Messrs. V. S. Narayan Rao, Pandit Parthanaryen and a few others went on a deputation to the Secretary of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee to acquaint him of the sad state of affairs in this "Progressive State" of Mysore. I understand on authority that as a result of the deputation the Provincial Congress Secretary has addressed a letter to the Dewan asking him to grant him an interview to put before him the facts and figures as to how the recent repressive policy of the Government of Mysore has hindered the normal Congress activities in the State.

I am also given to understand that Pandit Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress has also advised the Provincial Committee to render the Mysore Congress all possible help and co-operation. I understand further that at the interview the Provincial Congress Committee Secretary has decided to request the Dewan to withdraw all repressive laws that have been put into action recently and in case the Dewan refuses to do it the Provincial Committee will advise the local Congress to resort to direct action. That seems to be unfortunately unavoidable.

RURAL WELFARE WORK.

The Mysore University Union Social welfare Committee have decided to take up rural welfare work in right earnest and for that an instructive programme has been prepared. The first centre of the committee's work has been fixed at Kurgalli a village in Srirangapatam taluk. Even the staff, it is gratifying to note, are co-operating in this noble work wholeheartedly.

GHOSTS IN SIMLA TOO

Hillmen's Interpretation Of Sudden Death Of Retired Official

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 11.

Rai Sahib Nihalchand (64), retired Assistant Secretary, Labour and Industries Department of the Government of India fell down dead on the road in Chhota Simla, while returning after a walk.

It is stated that a few minutes earlier, he was explaining to his friend that at that very spot some three years back Rai Bahadur Nihalchand, Registrar, Punjab High Court fell dead. Some local hillmen attribute the dying of these two, apparently healthy persons at that spot to ghostly visitation. In both cases, however, the doctors declared death was due to heart failure.

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British Soccer

Stoke's Leadership In Goal Average

Chinese Player Soo Brings Off Several Brilliant Shots

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Soccer this week-end was played in bright and chilly weather 6,76,000 watching the matches.

The biggest crowds, totalling 40,000 were present at Leicester and Villa grounds. The Stoke's eight goals against Derby were scored by Steele (5) and Westland (3). This gives them a leadership in goal average over five other clubs, including Arsenal, Charlton and Sunderland.

Only seven clubs in the whole of the four Divisions have not yet been defeated. Charlton is the only unbeaten side in the First Division. Mills (Carlisle) scored all the five goals against Halifax.

HAT-TRICK SCORERS

Hat-trick scorers were Maxwell (Preston), Bamford (Manchester United), Waldron (Crystal Palace) and Baines (York).

A missed penalty goal by Bastin deprived Arsenal of a victory against Leicester and leadership in the First Division. Drake scored after 23 minutes play but Bowers equalised for Leicester 10 minutes from half-time, when the score was one-one.

Four minutes after resumption, the Arsenal were awarded a penalty but Bastin's shot was well-saved.

Brentford held Everton for 70 minutes after which Cunliffe, Dougal and Stevenson scored for Everton.

CHINESE PLAYER'S RECORD

Soo, the Chinese player, played a good game for Stoke, bringing off several brilliant shots. Stoke led two-one at half-time, through Steele who scored twice with Astley reducing their lead in the second half. Derby had to rearrange their side owing to the injury to their left-back. Steele and Westland then toyed with defence.

Plymouth Argyle suffered their first defeat of the season. At half-time, neither side had scored but Hughes and Ramage scored for Chesterfield in the last quarter of an hour. The Villa beat Blackburn after a hard-fought game. The home side deserved their victory.—Reuter.

Budge Beat Von Cramm

FORESTHILLS, Sept 11.

In the final of American Lawn Tennis Championships in Men's Singles Budge beat Von Cramm 6-1 7-9 6-1 3-6 6-1.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S SINGLES IN LAWN TENNIS FINAL

In lawn tennis final, Women's Singles Senorita Lizana beat Mlle. Jedrzejowska 6-4 6-2.—Reuter.

Yorks Make 213 For 5

LONDON, Sept. 11.

In the challenge match between Yorkshire and Middlesex which began to-day at the Oval, Yorks at the close had made 213 for five (Hutton 121; Mitchell 86).—Reuter's Special.

New Zealanders Beat Gentlemen Of Ireland

LONDON, Sept. 11.

In one-day match between Gentlemen of Ireland and New Zealanders, the latter won by eight wickets. Gentlemen of Ireland 79 and 30 (Cowie 6 for 3). New Zealanders 64 (Boucher 7 for 13) and 46 for 2.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The following are the League Football results:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Charlton 3, West Bromwich 1; Chelsea 2, Birmingham 0; Everton 3, Brentford 0; Grimsby 1, Leeds 1; Huddersfield 1, Bolton 0; Leicester 1, Arsenal 1; Portsmouth 0, Middlesbrough 2; Preston 4 Liverpool 1; Stoke 8, Derby 1; Sunderland 3, Manchester City 1; Wolverhampton 1, Blackpool 0.

SECOND DIVISION

Aston Villa 2, Blackburn 1; Bradford 2, Southampton 0; Burnley 0, Nottingham Forest 0; Bury 0, Coventry 2; Chesterfield 2, Plymouth 0; Manchester United 4, Barnsley 1; Norwich 3, Sheffield Wednesday 1; Sheffield United 2, Luton 0; Stock Fort 0, Westham 0; Swansea 2, Fulham 0; Tottenham 2, Newcastle 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Brighton 3, Bournemouth 1; Bristol City 1 Swindon 1; Clapton Orient 1, Northampton 0; Crystal Palace 3, Reading 1; Mansfield 3, Gillingham 1; Newport 4, Aldershot 0; Notts Country 1, Millwall 1; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Cardiff 1; Southend 1, Walsall 0; Torquay 4, Bristol Rovers 1; Watford 0, Exeter 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington 0, Tranmere 1; Carlisle 5, Halifax 2; Chester 4, York 3; Darlington 0, Crewe 1; Doncaster 3, Portvale 2, Gateshead 2, Wrexham 2; Hull 1, Lincoln 1; New Brighton 4, Hartlepools 1; Oldham 0, Barrow 0; Rochdale 3, Southport 2; Rotherham 2, Bradford City 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division)

Aberdeen 2, Dundee 3; Arbroath 2 St. Johnstone 0; Clyde 1, Partick 1; Hamilton 1, Motherwell 3; Hearts 3, Hibernian 2; Kilmarnock 0, St. Mirren 3; Morton 1, Falkirk 1; Queen of South 0; Ayr 1; Queen's Park 1, Third Lanark 1; Rangers 3, Celtic 1.—Reuter's Special.

Govt. Servants' Wives And Elections

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

The question whether a husband whose wife is in the service of the Government or a wife whose husband is in Government service can stand for elections either to local bodies or to the legislature has been referred to the Government.

There is a Government order prohibiting the husband or wife in such cases from standing for elections. The Government seem to hold the view that because a candidate happens to be the near relation of a Government he should not be penalised and that such candidates may stand for elections. The Government order in all probability, will either remain a dead letter or will be cancelled.—United Press.

WESTERN INDIA BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Good Display By Rangneker And Miss D'Lima

Miss P. D'Lima and Rangneker gave a good display when they eliminated Miss Vimaldalal and Kanga in the Mixed doubles of the Western India Badminton Championships at the Willingdon Sports Club on Sunday evening. It was the best match of the evening and certainly a well contested one also.

The following are the complete results:—

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Mrs. Kania beat Miss Vijifdar (11-5), (11-7).

MEN'S SINGLES.

J. Vimaldalal beat D. Stilliard (10-15), (15-6), (15-6).

MIXED DOUBLES.

Rangneker and Miss P. D'Lima beat Kanga and Miss Vimaldalal (21-14), (14-21), (21-15).

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

J. Pinto and Iyer beat V. T. Mehta and Valibhoy (21-9), (21-13).

D. S. Sethna and S. M. Captain beat Prabhu and Shanbag (21-7), (21-11).

H. Rebeiro and J. Engineer beat E. J. D'Souza and E. Desa (18-21), (21-14), (21-11).

MATCHES FOR MONDAY.

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

6-30 P.M.

D. Stilliard and Mrs. Kerr vs. R. F. Talyarkhan and Mrs. Kania.

7 P.M.

Miss J. N. Mistry vs. Miss P. D'Lima.

7-30 P.M.

J. Pinto and Mrs. Radcliffe Genge vs. H. Rebeiro and Miss Talyarkhan.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

6-30 P.M.

J. Vimaldalal and Miss Vacha vs. S. Carvalho and Mrs. T. A. Shroff.

7 P.M.

C. Gomes and R. F. Vakharia vs. H. T. Rahimtoola and I. N. Lallji.

NO INTERVIEW TO HINDU M. L. A.'s

Protest Against Action Of Viceroy

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Sardar Sant Singh and Bhai Parmanand have issued the following statement:—

We, members of a representative deputation, asked for an interview with H. E. the Viceroy with object of placing the views of the Hindus and Sikhs in India generally and in the Punjab particularly on the proposed construction of an Abattoir at Lahore. We hoped that His Excellency would welcome an opportunity of meeting the Members and discuss the question which has stirred the feelings of the people to a very great extent. It therefore came as a surprise when we were informed that His Excellency was unable to accede to our request, as he thought a discussion with the deputation would not serve any useful purpose. We regard this refusal as an insult to the great communities. We still maintain that His Excellency owed it as much to himself as to the people of this country to avail himself of the opportunity the deputation offered to appreciate the people's point of view. We have, therefore, decided to express our resentment and indignation by abstaining from the joint meeting of the central legislature on Monday when His Excellency will address the Members of both the Houses."—A.P.

Week-End Cricket

Victory For Parsi Gymkhana

B. E. S. T. BEAT ISLAM GYMKHANA BY 17 RUNS

In the two one-day cricket matches played at the Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday, the Parsee Gymkhana defeated the Bandra Gymkhana by 1 wicket and 107 runs.

The visitors were all out for a paltry 50 runs, Kalapesi and Mullan being responsible for this, having captured 5 and 3 wickets for 17 and 14 runs respectively, while Nariman and Lawyer contributed a useful 58 and 55 runs respectively and remained unbeaten.

The second match played between the Islam Gymkhana and the B.E.S.T at the former's ground resulted in a victory for the latter by 17 runs.

THE SCORES:—

BANDRA GYMKHANA.

J. O. Gonsalves, c Contractor, b Mullan	4
A. C. Pereira, c Engineer, b Mullan	5
H. Athoginas, b Mullan	0
G. Merchant, C Lawyer, b Kalapesi	4
J. Carvalho, b Kalapesi	6
G. Richards, b Kalapesi	0
V. B. Mukadam, stumped Engineer, b Nariman	2
V. N. Metha, run out	8
J. D'Souza, c Contractor, b Kalapesi	0
S. Yagnik, b Kalapesi	12
S. K. Sorabji, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	50

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
B. K. Kalapesi	17	11	12	5
J. R. Mullan	14	3	22	3
A. K. Nariman	2	1	7	1

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

H. N. Contractor, L-B-W, b Richards	11
F. K. Nariman, Retired	58
S. H. Colah, L-B-W, b Richards	3
J. S. Lawyer, Retired	55
M. J. Vakil, Run out	2
M. P. Engineer, b J. D'Souza	17
H. K. Nariman, c and b J. D'Souza	0
H. N. Kanga, L-B-W, b D'Souza	2
J. R. Mullan, c and b D'Souza	0
N. R. Contractor, Not out	8
B. K. Kalapesi, Did Not Bat	
Extras	1
Total for 7 wkts.	157

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. Richards	12	0	42	2
J. D'Souza	13.3	1	37	4

SECOND MATCH.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

H. A. Khairaz, c and b Patel	5
Kadri, b Hakim	6
Baporia, b Patel	16
M. Hussain, c and b Tarapore	40
J. Merchant, b Tarapore	10
S. Heptulla, b Tarapore	0

(Continued in Col. 4)

(Continued from Col. 6)

M. Surti, stumped b Tarapore	2
S. J. Bhamud, b Tarapore	0
H. Merchant, c Patel, b Hakim	2
S. Anwar, Not out	2
Hassan Mije Played on to wicket	11
Extras	6
Total	100

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hakim	14.2	4	21	3
M. Patel	10	2	14	2
Bode	9	2	34	0
Tarapore	13	4	25	5

B.E.S.T.

A. A. Hakim, c M. Hassan, b Heptulla	9
A. J. Contractor, Run out	0
Langrana, c Baporia, b Anwar	0
Minoo Patel, c Hassan, b Heptulla	9
R. E. Fairman, b Anwar	4
J. B. Patel, c Baporia, b Hassan	24
K. K. Tarapore, c Surti, b Heptulla	29
Frenchman, b Heptulla	6
L. A. Kombe, b Anwar	4
Bode Not out	3
D. N. Videcha, c Kadri, b Hassan	6
Extras	22
Total	117

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Heptulla	16	5	31	4
S. Anwar	20	3	36	3
Hassan	8.3	1	27	2

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In all the cases of Neuritis..... when your nerves are weak and impoverished, ... when you feel that you are on the verge of a breakdown..... there is no treatment, which gives such rapid and lasting relief as Vitophenes, the Vitamin Tonic tablets. Vitophenes are made from Scientific formula and contain all the nutritive constituents, such as Lecethin, Bone Marrow, Yolk of Eggs, Iron, etc., which the impoverished nerves need to restore them to perfect health. These constituents are very rich in Vitamins A, B, and C, they strengthen and soothe the nerves, restore nervous energy and bring sound sleep.

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MADE IN INDIA

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 9, 1993
Muslim: Rajjab 7, 1356
Parsi: Farvardin 8, 1307
Hightide: 5-19, 16-16
Lowtide: 11-14, 23-05
Sunrise: 6h. 26m.
Sunset: 6h. 44m.

Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL

List No. 12 of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital show that the donations now amount to Rs. 3,28,472, the previously acknowledged amount being Rs. 3,23,725.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 15th September 1937, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), the paper to be read will be "Anthropometry in Ancient India", Part II, by Dr. G. M. Kurulkar.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (next to St. Andrew's Church) 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, on Tuesday, the 14th September, 1937, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give a further discourse in Gujerati on "The Yasna Ceremony".

BOMBAY-LAHORE STUDENTS' CRICKET MATCH

The All-Bombay Combine College team will play a friendly cricket match against Lahore Government College on Saturday and Sunday the 18th and 19th September on Elphinstone College ground (oval plot No. 9). The following players will represent the All-Bombay Combine College team:—

(1) Mr. J. H. Wadia, (Capt.); (2) Mr. S. C. Sheth, (3) Mr. C. S. Shethe, (4) Mr. V. M. Chandarana, (5) Mr. S. N. Mehta, (6) Mr. M. S. Naik, (7) Mr. H. A. Printer, (8) Mr. U. A. Munkur, (9) Mr. M. S. Prabhu, (10) Mr. K. Ibrahim, and (11) Mr. H. K. Narisman.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL: "New Faces of 1937". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL: "Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR: "You Only Live Once." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "Clancy of the Mounted." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Capt. Kirtikumar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Pingala". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON: "Gulbadan" Daily at 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Premveer". Daily at usual time.
MINERVA: "Khan Bahadur". Daily at usual time.
NEW EMPIRE: "When You're in Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE: "Gangavataran". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA: "Frontiers of Freedom". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL: "Lloyds of London". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Savitri". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "A Day at the Races". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "Anathashram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' SOCIETY

Members of the Society will visit the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" on Saturday, the 25th September, 1937 at 4-45 p.m. Those desirous of joining the party are requested to give their names in writing to Mr. Akbar H. Merchant, Hon. Genl. Secretary on or before the 18th instant. Members will meet in the Hall of the Society at Ismail House, Nishanpada Road, Bombay, 9. at 3-45 p.m.

PARMANAND TIVREKAR ANNIVERSARIES

Under the auspices of the Vaishya Literary and Social Club the Anniversaries of the late Messrs Mama Parmanand and Ganpatrao Tivrekar will be celebrated to-day (Monday) and Thursday (16th September) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. Kesarkar's Hall, (Engineer Building, 1st floor, Thakurdwar).

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet tomorrow (Tuesday) at Wilson College, Chowpatti, in the Junior B.A. Class (No. III 10), when Dr. G. R. Fradhan, Ph.D., of the School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay University, will deliver a second lecture on "Principles of Sociology" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE

The 13th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' DISPENSARY

The total number of patients who took advantage of the above dispensary during the month of August was 7,198 out of which 619 were males, 497 females and 345 children were new patients and 2,389 were males, 2,604 females and 741 children were old ones. The daily average attendance was 232. Surgical cases were 302.

Brains Behind The Congress

A special show of the topical film, "Brains Behind the Congress" produced by Messrs. Indian Screen Service, Bombay, was arranged at the West End Cinema on Sunday morning for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress. The film portrays men at the helm of the Congress when they assembled for the Working Committee meeting held at Wardha last month. The film contains running commentary and the political message of the Congress President to the Nation, recorded and released for the first time through the screen. Panditji and others present on the occasion much appreciated and enjoyed the film.

KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL

Bombay's Infirmary And Home For Destitute

The Managing Committee constituted under Clause II of the Scheme for King George V Memorial consists of the following members:—

Major General H. C. Bucklay, Surgeon General to the Government of Bombay, Sir Navroji Saklatvala, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr I. H. Taunton, Dr. E. Moses, (Mayor of Bombay), Mr. Hooseinally Rahimtoola, Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthanker, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Dr. D. A. D'Monte and Mr. K. S. Sethna.

At the first meeting of the Committee held on Thursday Dr. E. Moses, Mayor of Bombay, was appointed to be the Chairman of the Committee for the ensuing year: Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthanker and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai were appointed to be Joint Honorary Secretaries and Mr. K. S. Sethna to be Honorary Treasurer.

JAMNALAL'S TRIBUTE TO CHHOTELAL

Interviewed by the "United Press" regarding the tragic death by suicidal drowning in well, of Sjt. Chhotelal, an intimate friend of the Sabarmati Ashram, since its very inception, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said, "The news came to me as a shock when I was in Bombay. I knew Chhotalalji for the last 20 years. He was a Digambari Jain and came from Jaipur State in Rajputana. He was married when he was about 9 or 10 but lost his wife soon after. Since then he led a life of absolute celibacy. Being full of the spirit of national service he was easily adopted as a member of the Terrorist Party. He had under its influence once prepared himself to attempt an assassination. But later he came under Gandhiji's influence and soon he was an entirely different man. I humbly claim to have some experience in the field of public service and I confess that I have come across few workers like Chhotalalji—full of grim sincerity and spirit of self-effacement. His monthly budget seldom exceeded Rs. 6 or 7.

In my opinion there can be only two possibilities that could have driven him to such a tragic end. Either while under delirium he took to that course or feeling that he would not survive this illness, he decided not to trouble his associate any more for his attendance and care.

It is needless to say that every one who knew him is deeply grieved at his so sad and sudden end. He was one of those who was intimately attached to Mahatmaji and enjoyed his full confidence. One can imagine the severe pang that Mahatmaji must have felt at the loss of his so dear and valued comrade. May his soul rest in peace.

PREMIER VISITS WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA CITY: Sept. 12.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, presided over the twentieth annual gathering of S.N.D.T. Women's University last evening when he unveiled an oil portrait of Dr. Bhandarkar, first Chancellor of the University.

Speaking about women's education, the Premier said, woman's mission in life was neither equal, nor superior nor inferior to that of man but it was just different and hence she needed a different kind of education than man did. Much energy and time are wasted in learning unnecessary subjects through a foreign language. Educationists have now agreed about imparting education through one's own mother tongue and he was glad that this university was carrying that experiment for the last twenty years with considerable success and sacrifice.

Referring to Poona as the Mecca of educational activities Premier Kher was sure that this was the most suitable place for starting a University. Government recognition, he said, was the natural expectation but even without it the work of this University would be invaluable. Mr. Kher was accorded reception by a guard of honour presented by lady students of the University. After singing "Vande Mataram" the function closed.

Official And Personal

Their Highnesses the Raja and Rani of Sangli and Staff Officer and Mr. J. R. Firth lunched at Government House on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay opened the Flower Show at the Empress Botanical Gardens on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the I.C.S., Dinner at the Turf Club House, on Friday.

GANESH UTSAV

Programme Of To-day's Functions

KALYAN ANDHRA ASSOCIATION

A musical concert by Messrs V. V. Sarma, Mansingh and Party between 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSN.

Harikirtan by Mrs. Radhabai Joshi for women and Haladkunku for women between 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

KALYAN SOUTH INDIAN ASSN.

A musical entertainment by Mr. Jambiar on harmonium between 7-30 to 10-30 p.m.

GHODAPDEO FESTIVAL

From 7 to 9 p.m. Physical feats by Ghodapdeo Gymnasium and from 9 to 12 p.m. the "Bap" will be played by the Young Folk League.

LAMINGTON ROAD

Bharat Sena-Mela at 8-30 p.m.

MATUNGA HINDU SABHA

Miss Devarkabai Bhat, B.A., will deliver a lecture specially for women on "Woman's Proper Field" at 4 p.m.

GOREGAON MARWARI CHAWL

Ruby Amateurs of Khar will stage "Girls' College" at 8-30 p.m.

BANDRA FESTIVAL

Harikirtan at 9 p.m. by Bara Sanglikar.

PALAN SOJPAL DADAR

Mr. V. H. Joshi will speak on "Measures against Unemployment among the Educated Classes" at 7 p.m.

PROPHET ZOROASTER'S BIRTHDAY

Celebration In Bombay

Under the joint auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge and the Zarathoshta Theosophical League, a public meeting was held on Sunday morning to celebrate the birthday of Prophet Zoroaster. Mr. Anpaiwala presided. The chairman pointed out that they were celebrating the Prophet's birthday according to tradition and custom. According to students of astronomy, the real Parsi new year should begin early in March and the Prophet's birthday would come off about the end of that month.

He also pointed to the peculiar coincidence that the birthday of Jesus Christ fell on the fifth day of the winter solstice and the birthday of Zoroaster five days after the corresponding day, namely March 21, in summer. He thought the coincidence was significant.

One of the chief teachings of Zoroaster was that every man should be a warrior or soldier of righteousness and of purity, fighting against evil. The object of holding such celebrations was to produce that type of thought and feeling which would make for righteous action.

Mr. Ginwala gave a brief account of the life of the Prophet; his early trials and persecution and his final triumph. Referring to the great teachings of Zoroaster, Mr. Ginwala said that the first principle stressed by the Prophet was purity of thought, speech and action. That was the bed-rock of the Prophet's faith.

The second law that Zoroaster emphasized was the law of truth. The world for him was not a chaos but was governed by certain laws. As a corollary to this was the belief that there is one power which guides the whole world and our conduct in life.

Proceeding Mr. Ginwala pointed out that the Prophet had stressed a life of activity. He advocated a tireless life of good work. "Happiness to him by whom others are happy" was his slogan. The Prophet had set before mankind the ideal of service.

Mr. Minocher Homjee in his speech pointed out to the fact that whenever injustice and untruth gained the upper hand in the world, a great personality would be born to spread the light of truth. The Prophet Zoroaster came at a critical hour to preach the gospel of purity and holiness.

The speaker averred that it was not what a man professed but what he practised that made a man a true Zoroastrian.

The function terminated with the singing of a devotional song by Mrs. Palkiwala.

Dholka Taluqdar Honoured

Addresses to Taluqdar Sardar Joranar Singh and Mr. Chandrakant Trivedi Bar-at-Law, were presented by Dholka citizens of Bombay on Sunday evening. Members of both Hindu and Muslim communities were present on the occasion. Messages from Mr Iriven, Home Secretary to Bombay Government and District Collectors were received. Mr. Chhotelal Nandlal Shah, Solicitor presided. Messrs Ahmedally Keekabhoy and Shantilal Shah read the addresses.

SOVIET POSTER DISPLAY

Last Day

The Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, writes:—

The exhibition of Soviet Posters at Jinnah Hall opened on Saturday by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is open to-day (Monday) from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

To-day is the final chance to visit the Soviet Union in Posters.

Tickets: 2 annas (available at the door). School children in batches will be admitted at half rate.

PARSI CHARITY

Last Year's Record

Mr. R. B. Paymaster, Editor, 'Parsee Chronicles", writes:—

In the year that has now closed the Parsees have maintained their traditions for the care of the poor of their community and for establishment of institutions of utility. Although there have not been colossal charities during the year, those belonging to the middle class have opened their purse rather freely for the benefit of the unemployed. and the houseless. People are showing more and more confidence in the management of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay. Mofussil Anjuman have deposited their balances with the head Anjuman Trustees of Bombay. In the closing year the total amount came to Rs. 3,59,703, being an increase of Rs. 16,548 over the previous year.

The following are the total amounts of donations to other Parsi institutions:—

	Rs.
The B. D. Petit Hospital Jubilee Fund.	3,23,725
F. E. Dinshaw Memorial Library	3,00,000
N. M. Wadia Charities	2,68,235
Mr. Munchershaw Hirjibnoy Wadia towards the Maternity Home at Porbunder	2,50,000
Lt. Cowasji Jehangir, for the Home for an Infirmary and Helpless Beggars	2,00,000
For the Rattanbai Bamji Girls' School at Teheran	1,80,000
The Parsi Panchayat of Surat	1,61,273
Dadar Wadia Girls' School through Lady Hirabai C. Readymoney	1,50,000
The Ardeshir Sorabji Patell Charity	1,26,000
By Mr. Sorab P. C. Shroff for erecting a Chawl for poor Parsees	1,25,000
Khan Bahadur Hormusji C. Bhabha for a Hospital at Andheri	1,10,000
The Cama Hospital Jubilee Fund	90,291
The Jame Jamshed Chawls at Dadar Parsi Colony	75,000
For a Dormitory at Dadar Parsi Colony by Mr. Ardeshir Baria	52,000
For Sir Rattan Tata Institute	41,481
Bai Shirinbai Cama Memorial Fund	39,045
Karanjiawala Memorial Building at Ahmedabad	35,000
For Sardar Noshirwan Girls' School of Poona	27,141
For a school Building at Navsari by Sir J. J. Charity Fund	25,000
For a Cosmopolitan Dispensary at Daviar	24,593
For a Hospital at Coorla by Khan Bahadur Hormusji K. Bhabha	20,000

There were many other charities under rupees twenty thousand. Besides these charities in cash 22 new buildings were dedicated to the use of the community in Bombay and the mofussil.

Large sums were also contributed by the relatives and friends of deceased Parsees at the third day's death ceremonies (Oothamna), chief among them being the sums of Rs. 60,000 for the soul of the late Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomanji (Kalfati), and of Rs. 46,000 of the late Bai Maneckbai wife of Mr. Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

Mr. Kodanda Rao, Secretary servants of India Society writes:

The Report of the Servants of India Society for the year 1936-37 which was recently published disclosed the fact that the Society suffered continuous deficits during the last three years. The President of the Society, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, prefixed the following appeal to the Report:

The financial position of the Servants of India Society continues to cause grave concern to the members. The deficits during the years 1935-36 and 1936-37 had amounted to Rs. 15,782 and the current year's budget discloses a deficit of Rs. 10,200. Thus in three consecutive years the deficits amount to over Rs. 25,000.

Strenuous efforts are being made to reduce expenditure without sacrificing any work already undertaken. The members agreed to reduce their allowances for one year by graded cuts averaging some 10 per cent. Even so, there is a large deficit to be covered.

May I make a special appeal to all friends who do not wish to see the work of the Society suffer to come to its assistance in a generous manner?

During the time Mr Kunzru was in Poona he approached some friends. The following is the list of friends who have either paid or promised contributions, for which the Society is profoundly grateful. It is fervently hoped that it will be possible to wipe off the accumulated deficit, if it is not possible to do better.

Rs. 1,000 each—the Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji and Sir Kikabhai Premchand; Rs. 500 each—A sympathiser (d) and Mr. V. A. Apte; Rs. 250 each—Messrs. L. R. Gokhale and Furdoonji Padamjee; Rs. 201—Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed; Rs. 200 each—Principal V. G. Gokhale, Prof. D. D. Kapadia, Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, Mr. D. R. Gadgil, Dr. R. V. Gokhale and Mr. N. M. Patvardhan; Rs. 100 each—Messrs. G. S. Marathey, H. G. Gharpurey, S. L. Apte, V. M. Limaye, K. M. Kumthekar, M. R. Joshi, G. R. Gandhi, K. S. Jatar, M. H. Moledina, G. G. Padhye, S. R. Bhagwat, R. S. Dixit, R. B. Bhagwat and N. B Chandrachud, Col. K. G. Gharpurey, Miss Dwarkabai Bhat, Prof. R. N. Joshi, Rao Bahadur Dr. V. B. Gokhale, Prof. P. G. Dani, Prof. S. G. Sathe, Col. K. C. Sanjana, Prof. K. R. Kanitkar, Rao Bahadur H. V. Chinmulgund, Principal R. D. Karmarkar, Dr. P. L. Vaidya, Prof. R. S. Deshpande, Dewan Bahadur V. G. Shete, Rao Bahadur R. K. Bal, Khan Bahadur M. N Mehta and a Sympathiser (R.C.); Rs. 55—Prof. V. K. Joag; Rs. 50 each—Prof. G. H. Kelkar, Messrs. R. K. Kanitkar, A. A. Khan, V. V. Sathaye and Bomanjee Pestonjee, Dr. S. H Mody and Dr. V. L. Deshpande.

AROUND THE COURTS

The De Lisle Road Police are making inquiries in a case in which a mill-worker, it is alleged, stabbed himself to death after stabbing his wife.

Ballobai, the wife, is now lying in the hospital with serious stab-wounds

Bima Krishna Kadam, the mill-worker, in a letter written by him and now left with the Police has stated that he was persecuted by his creditors who were many and in order to escape from the tyranny he would end himself. In the letter it is stated he mentioned the names of his creditors.

From inquiries made by the Police it transpires that a neighbour heard emanating from the room occupied by the couple, groans and muffled sounds like those of one in distress. The neighbour ran towards the room and finding it bolted from within telephoned to the Police.

The Police came to the spot and smashed open the door. In the room they found the man ripped with wounds, the woman groaning and gasping and the floor covered with blood.

Kadam was dead

In a statement to the Police, the woman stated that she was stabbed by her husband.

Police inquiries are in progress.

A worker who was engaged in a certain building operation at Rippon Road slipped from the scaffolding and fell down. He was removed to the hospital on Saturday. He died soon after admission.

As a result of two motor accidents at Frere Bridge and Mayo Road on Saturday, two persons, one Parsi woman (77) and a handcart man were injured. They were removed to the Hospital where they died soon after their admission.

While boarding a down express train to Nasik at Victoria Terminus, a father and a son were seriously injured. The father died soon after admission in the G. T. Hospital. The son is lying in the same hospital, still unaware of his father's death.

Formal evidence was recorded on Sunday by the City Coroner. Mr. Sunderji Goculdas Bethaji, a Professor in a Gujerati school, giving evidence stated that he was a brother-in-law of the deceased. The father and the son were proceeding to Nasik when the accident occurred.

Palestine Govt. And Indian Passengers

A Simla Press Note says:—

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India has been informed telegraphically by the Director, Office International D'Hygiene Publique, Paris, that plague measures imposed by the Government of Palestine against passengers from Karachi by sea and air have been removed from the 30th August, 1937.

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A dramatic sensation, with
SYLVIA SIDNEY
HENRY FONDA
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FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW
MADELEINE CARROLL TYRONE POWER
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Mighty Screen Achievement

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Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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with
JOE PENNER
MILTON BERLE
PARKYAKARKUS
HARRIET HILLIARD
WILLIAM BRADY
JEROME COWAN
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1937

SELF-SUPPORTING EDUCATION

Of the daring reforms that Gandhiji has commended to the Congress Cabinets and through them to the country perhaps the most daring is his scheme of self-supporting education through manual work co-ordinated with literary instruction. The scheme is not yet fully worked out. Gandhiji says: "I am already in correspondence with many educationists and am already receiving valuable opinions which I am happy to be able to say are in general agreement with my scheme." As he naturally attaches special importance to the opinions of Mr Narhari Parikh, based on careful experiments made in Harijan Ashram in Sabarmati, we must consider them in some detail. Mr. Parikh suggests different methods to be applied to different stages of education to make the whole scheme as self-supporting as possible. Regarding University education he says: "The revenues of the Government are mostly derived from the hard earnings of the rural masses who can hardly take advantage of the so-called higher education. It is, therefore, but fair that the Government should either cease to finance higher education from public revenue or should greatly reduce expenditure." Higher instruction in medicine, technology and commerce is so essential for the service of the whole nation that it will not do to cut down expenditure on it. It rather needs more expenditure, though salaries of professors can be considerably reduced. Of course, appreciable saving is possible in purely literary higher instruction.

Unjustified Economy

As regards secondary education, Mr. Parikh says that his remarks about university education apply "in a very large measure" to "the expenditure on high and middle school education through Government and aided institutions." Such institutions, he says, "are in no way superior to similar institutions that are being run as private concerns or on behalf of public trusts and may therefore be closed down without much detriment." Most unaided self-supporting private schools maintain themselves as such on very high fees which are beyond the reach of even the lower middle classes, let alone the millions who are poorer but need secondary education for various essential national services. Very few of the public trust schools that Mr. Parikh refers to could maintain themselves without grants from Government. The suggestion to close down all Government and aided high and middle schools is, therefore, hardly reasonable. It is economy with a vengeance. How far Government's expenditure on secondary education can be reduced through the introduction of remunerative manual work is, however, a question which is worth being seriously considered, as much in the interests of vocational education as of economy.

Need For Experiment

Primary education is necessarily less self-supporting than secondary education for the simple reason that very young children can hardly be expected to turn out marketable goods. Mr. Parikh himself remarks that "in the case of children under the age of ten it does not seem to be practicable to train them to any handicraft sufficiently to enable a net saving to be made by marketing at current prices the work that might be turned out by them." As regards the prospect of making primary education in general self-supporting, we have already quoted his view that "we must be prepared for increased public expenditure on this head for several years to come." However, even in this department of education, every effort must be made to cheapen it with the aid of remunerative work with a distinct educative value. Mr. Parikh suggests that an experiment in self-supporting education may be made in some selected taluka and commends Bardoli taluka for the purpose because of the many facilities for spinning that are available there. Similar experiments may be made in other divisions of the Presidency with regard to industries other than spinning. Varied experiments are necessary to determine accurately the possibilities of self-supporting education.

Future Of "Dufferin"

The problem of the future of the "Dufferin" Cadets has been causing a good deal of anxiety in the public mind for a long time now, and considerable satisfaction will, therefore, be felt throughout the country by the passing of Sir Mahommed Yakub's resolution on this subject, with Mr. Santanam's amendment, by the Central Legislative Assembly. The demand that the Government of India should take the necessary measures for securing employment to the Cadets on ships of the British shipping companies engaged in the coastal and foreign trade of India is not new. In fact such an understanding was implicit in the very initiation of the "Dufferin" Scheme, and Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy, had given a definite assurance on those lines. It would have been, indeed, the height of futility and foolhardiness to train young boys for a sea career at a very heavy cost to their parents and to the State, without making proper provision for their subsequent employment. Those young men were meant to serve as the nucleus not only of the Indian Merchant Marine but also of the nascent Indian navy. Instead, many of them are now finding themselves up a tree as it were.

The defence given by the various Government spokesmen on the floor of the Assembly was not only disingenuous but also misleading. The change in the prospectus regarding the nature of the training on the "Dufferin," which Sir Sultan Ahmad tried to explain away as of no significance, was rightly characterised by Mr. Satyamurti as a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous. The omission of the clause relating to the employment of cadets is more revealing still. For some inscrutable reasons of their own, the Government of India, have shown a very determined unwillingness to exert the least pressure on British and foreign shipping companies to employ the "Dufferin" cadets, inspite of the fact that some of those companies enjoy a subsidy from the Indian exchequer. That is the crux of the situation, and unless Government revise their attitude as unanimously recommended by the Assembly, the "Dufferin" will soon be reduced to a huge farce. India cannot afford the luxury of a floating public school and the "Dufferin" scheme will have proved a dismal failure if its cadets are not assured a career on the seas.

Nyon Conference

The reaction of the Rome and Berlin Governments to the Nine Power agreement reached at Nyon has naturally been one of caution,—of "wait and see",—for everything depends on how the agreement is going to be translated into action by the Powers concerned, in the absence of Italy, the "villain of the piece", as the Soviet might like to describe that Power. Britain would, no doubt, very much like Italy to join and she has, therefore, managed to keep the door open for her as well as Germany to come in. Germany, not being a Mediterranean Power, had no right to be consulted in the arrangements for the policing of the sea, but has had to be invited in deference to Italian sentiments and also because Britain and France could not conveniently ignore the Soviet and had to invite her co-operation. Italy has been threatening that she will not tolerate the presence of Russian warships in the Mediterranean for patrolling purposes, while Nazi officialdom has gone to the extent of suggesting that Russian submarines might be plying in that sea in disguise.

All these moves and countermoves on the diplomatic chess board are hardly calculated to ease the European tension. It is not only the sudden emergence of piracy in the Mediterranean or even the intervention of Italy and Germany in the Spanish Civil War that is prompting these moves. There are other and even more menacing forces at work. The real springs of these moves are to be found in the Italian demand for the recognition by the League of her conquest of Abyssinia and the German demand for the restitution of her lost colonies. Simultaneously with the moves on the open chess board at Nyon, hard bargaining is proceeding behind the purdah of the Chancelleries for the final betrayal of Abyssinia and the surrender of the mandated colonies, both at the hands of Britain. "Europe will never be able to settle down until the colonial question is settled", so Hitler told Reuter and other foreign journalists yesterday and if the Fascists dictators succeed in wearing down the opposition of Britain on the Spanish front, the final betrayal of Abyssinia whose doom is all but sealed and the return of the mandated colonies in Africa may be taken as granted—and with irreparable damage to British imperialism.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN SINDGI.

First Hand Impressions

(By V. B. Naik and M. R. Kembhavi).

We visited Sindgi taluka the other day and inspected the famine conditions prevailing there. The situation is getting worse and people have become panic-stricken. There are few prospects of rain. The sky is cloudy in the morning; but at the close of the day all the clouds are swept away by the stormy winds. Whole of the taluka is hard hit and presents a deserted appearance. Agriculturists have no work and they are compelled to kill their time idly. They have no bye industry wherewith they can supplement their resources. Ninety per cent. of the population lives on agriculture and as such they are left with no resources due to the prevalence of the successive famines. They cannot leave their homes in quest of work because they do not know when they have to run back to their villages for cultivation if there is a sudden shower. If they remain in their villages now, they cannot get work and hence they have to suffer a lot. Under such trying circumstances, it is difficult to imagine how they might be pulling on. This taluka is mainly khariff area and therefore the situation is all the more sad. Even if there are good rains in a day or two, the prospects of good crop are not any better. In some parts khariff sowing has been done but the sprouts have all withered away due to no subsequent rainfall. The artisan class in particular is under very tragic circumstances. Goldsmiths, weavers, carpenters, blacksmiths and oilpressers all these feel their occupations irrevocably gone. These are not accustomed to any hard manual labour and hence they feel that they are unequal to the task. So they do not attend any famine relief works: and their pitiful tale can better be imagined than described.

Scarcity Works Administration

The number of scarcity works started in this taluka is very inadequate looking to the huge extent of famine prevailing. There are three works conducted viz., Sindgi, Golgeri road, Hard murum collection at Hippargi, metal breaking near Sindgi. The three works combined provide work for nearly 800 people and 70 pairs of bullocks. Their average earning per day is As. 3. The workers complain that their earnings are too small for their hard labour. For instance, they say that they are paid five annas for 100 cubic feet of digging the soil. The authorities do not care whether the soil is soft or hard karl. We actually saw that the digging of hard karl involved much exertion. Another factor which came to our notice was that the cartmen employed in removing the murum are paid their wages every fortnight. This compels many of them to resort to credit purchases in jowari and other necessities. This means a loss to them. There is also yet anothr circumstance which works a hardship to these persons. That is regarding the load which they have to carry every time. These cartmen are ordered to carry one full katta of hard murum each time. They cannot carry the katta in instalments. This necessitates employment of only such agriculturists as have got strong bullocks. Others are scared away by the heavy work. We were also told that an order has been issued by the scarcity Engineer not to employ more than 500 people on Sindgi-Goleri road. This order is very strange and unjust. We learnt that about a hundred people from Golgeri were refused employment. We would like to know what prompted this official to issue such a peremptory injunction to his subordinates. Over and above all those, there is another important factor regarding the extent of period for which people can find employment. Even according to

(Continued on page 8, column 4.)

WORLD STUDENTS IN CONFERENCE

A Remarkable Gathering

By Sunder Kabadi

PARIS. (By Air Mail).

The annual conference of the World Students' Association met here last week, from 25th to 28th August. Nearly 150 delegates representing most of the important students' national organisations of their countries were present. It is the first time in the history of the Student Movement that students from all corners of the world assembled to discuss with eagerness and enthusiasm their common problems and to exchange their views on matters that concern the student world intimately. It was an inspiring and encouraging spectacle to watch the eager faces of those young men and women listening so attentively to the delegates of different countries.

On the first day inaugural addresses were given, among others, by the Rector of Madrid University, a well-known Chinese professor from Shanghai and other distinguished men. The Indian delegate speaking on behalf of the Asiatic students conveyed to the Conference the warm greetings of thousands of students from India and Ceylon, China and Indonesia, Siam and Burma. He said that the students of the those countries were watching with great enthusiasm the proceedings of the World Students' Association conference and were fully prepared to take their stand with the students of other countries in defence of those three great claims, Peace, Liberty and Culture.

Student In A Nation

On the second day a report on the "Student in a Nation" was given by Mr. Henderson, of England, followed by an interesting discussion in which delegates from almost every country represented at the conference took part. Many aspects of student life were discussed—the high percentage of unemployment among students, the restrictions placed on the academic freedom of students of many countries, the victimisation of students who try to organise themselves in order to fight more effectively for the removal of their grievances, the participation of students of so many countries in the political life of their countries, etc. The conference was unanimous in its condemnation of the limitation of the number of students in certain countries in recent years and declared its opposition to the way students were being put into uniform under national socialism regarding it as a menace to culture.

Jawaharlal's Message

The discussion also pointed to a new hope because it showed that students of different shades of political and religious opinion—Catholics, Christians, Liberals, Socialists, and Communists—were beginning to unite in order to achieve their common ends. They were becoming conscious of their social and national responsibility and realised more than ever before the need for unity in a world menaced by the dark forces of war and reaction. The constructive activities of the conference consisted of a demand for popular universities, sending of educational missions to the peasants, peace demonstrations, etc. At the end of the discussion a large number of messages to the conference from many students organisations and some leading personalities of the academic world were applauded by the delegates. From the academic world came the following messages: Prof. P. M. S Blackett (London) Van der Dungen (Bruxelles), J. L. Hromadka (Prague), J. B. Kozak (Prague), A. D. Lindsay (Rector of Oxford University), Gilbert Murray (Oxford), Marcel Prenant (Paris), Henri Roger (Paris). It is interesting to note that the message from Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, wishing the conference success and reminding the students of their important role they are called upon to play in this difficult world was received with great emotion.

Prof. Capek's Address

On the third day the first session commenced under the chairmanship of an Indian student delegate, Rajani Patel, who welcomed to the conference Professor Capek, of Prague University. Prof. Capek had specially come to Paris to open a discussion on "Student in the International Community." The chairman said that he was all the more proud to welcome the Prague professor who regarded himself (the Professor) in some ways a follower of "Masaryk", the greatest of the Czechoslovak democrats and an interpreter of the latter's thought and philosophy, because his presence at the conference was encouraging. Patel said that Prof Capek had brought to the conference the hope that the intellectuals, having for a long time sought seclusion in the Ivory Tower, were at last beginning to become conscious of their national responsibility and the important part they could play in shaping a new and better society where intellect could develop unhindered and culture flower freely.

After Prof. Capek's brilliant address, which dealt in a comprehensive manner with the growth of new tendencies and schools of thought in literature and visual arts and philosophy as a revolt from the traditional idea that the intellectual should not concern himself with the realities of his environments, a discussion followed. Prof. Capek had necessarily to be abstract but other speakers concerned themselves with more concrete details of what the students in their capacity as intellectuals were doing to promote a better understanding between different countries. It was a good thing to know how students in different countries had started campaigns demanding energetic action from the League of Nations by exercising pressure on Governments of their respective countries, how in recent years they had taken initiative in creating strong peace movements, in helping students who were the victims of national socialism, in spreading accurate information about the students of less fortunate countries like China, India and, above all, in giving material and moral support

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

NOT ENOUGH CHANGE

Addressing a joint session of the two Chambers of the U. P. Legislature on Thursday, Sir Harry Haig said: "Where everything has changed a Governor too is not the Governor known to the former Constitution." The work and responsibilities of the Governor now are considerably less than they used to be. But unfortunately his salary and allowances continue to be as unconscionably high as ever, and the so-called provincial autonomy cannot reduce his salary and allowances or those of the higher services. The worst of it is that the Viceroy, the Governors and non-Indian higher officers are only birds of passage in India and a large part of their salaries is permanently lost to the country. Though it has been found necessary to reduce the salaries of lower officials in order to relieve destitution in the country, the Viceroy, the Governors and the higher services have still been showing reluctance to accept a voluntary cut of even 10 per cent. in their salaries. It would be some relief to replace all those by Indians and it would also secure better efficiency in administration. But that does not quite suit the interests of British aspirants for easy jobs with fat salaries.

C. P. BUDGET

The C. P. budget, presented to the Assembly on Friday, possesses all the familiar features of a Congress Budget, such as drastic retrenchment, wider relief to peasantry, immediate beginning in prohibition, etc. But it seems to be far more cautious than other Congress Budgets. Several of the reforms to which Congress are pledged are under consideration or are but slightly implemented. Proposals for a reduction in grazing dues and irrigations are being examined as also the problems of water supply and communications. But it has already been decided to stop in future liquor sales in Saugor district and Narsingpur Sub-Division. The next Budget will doubtless be a much bolder measure more fully implementing the reforms to which the Congress is pledged, though that must necessarily mean fresh taxation and further retrenchment of higher salaries.

AN OUTRAGE.

If it is true, as reported by the Poona correspondent of the "Kaiser-i-Hind", that at a fancy dress ball given by the Turf Club House, Poona a few days ago, a European jockey, who sought to caricature Gandhiji by appearing like a drunken man in loin cloth, with a khadi kurta and Gandhi cap on, and holding a khadi bag in one hand and a bottle of toddy in the other, while a placard with the word 'Prohibition' adorned his back, was awarded the first prize, the action of those concerned cannot but be described as an outrage on public decencies and reprehensible in the extreme. We do not think there is any self-respecting member of the European community, whether in Poona or in Bombay who will not deplore such an exhibition of low taste and boorishness even at a fancy dress ball. Whether the jockey in question was really drunk or merely pretended to be so does not matter much, but what is one to say of the behaviour of the judges who signalized their appreciation of the outrageous insult levelled at Indians and their revered leader, implied in the senseless caricature? An explanation is due from the authorities of Turf Club House or whoever arranged the fancy dress ball. It may be that a certain section of the European racing fraternity does not relish either the Prohibition policy of the Congress or its proposals to put down the gambling evil. But there are certainly decent ways of demonstrating their dislike of the Congress.

A NOTABLE SPEECH

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Desai, Minister for Agriculture, made a welcome departure from the usual routine when as the chief guest he addressed the students of the Poona Agriculture College in Hindi on their annual speech Day. Mr. Desai's speech was also notable for the home-truths it contained. He rightly chastised the students, who in theory at least are expected to make agriculture their profession in life, for adopting an expensive mode of life. This, indeed, seems one of the contributory reasons why not a few of our agriculture graduates fight shy of becoming real farmers, and giving the benefit of their knowledge to the ryots. It cannot be denied that, in the present circumstances, much valuable money spent on the education of those youths is lost. It is gratifying to note that Mr. Desai will devote his immediate attention to this problem. Meanwhile we hope the students of the Agricultural College will pay heed to the advice given by the Minister.

PUT YOUR HOUSE IN ORDER

The pious platitudes, to which the Maharaja of Patiala gave utterance at the luncheon given to Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, by the Punjab members of the Central Legislature, are not calculated to disarm, in the least measure, the the opposition of the people in British India to the Federal plans which the British Government are seeking to put into execution shortly. The Maharaja wishes the people of India to believe that the Indian States—by which he, doubtless means merely chiefs like himself and not, by any means, the States people who do not count at all, in their eyes—are no less patriotic than the people of British India and that they would be found "second to none in constructive effort, through work, to ensure for our motherland its due place amongst the self-governing Dominions of the British Commonwealth". The Maharaja does not appear to realise that before Indian chiefs like him aspire to secure for India her due place among self-governing nations, they should first put their own house in order by introducing self-government in their States. They cannot have unbridled autocracy at home, while professing to be democrats abroad. As Mr. Rajagopalachari well pointed out the other day in the Madras Legislative Assembly, the objection of the patriotic Indian public to Federation "is not to the idea of Indian unity or an Indian central constitutional authority, but to this grant of authority to irresponsible rulers of States to administer our affairs." India is not opposed to a Federation, but the Federation she will accept is one based on complete independence.

雀百家言

WITHOUT COMMENT.

NUREMBERG, Sept. 10.

The fact that no Black Guards will receive permission to marry unless their prospective brides can produce a certificate from the Nazi Women's Organisation or promise to take a course at one of their schools, was revealed by Frau Scholtzklink, the Nazi Women's Chief to-day."

—News Item.

* * *

The Opposition in Bombay Assembly, says Sir John Abercrombie, "has not yet found its feet."

The suspicion, then, that it is standing on its head grains credence.

* * *

Spanish rebels are reported to have bought four submarines which are now operating in the Mediterranean.

In would be interesting to know the name of the country which has sold them—and also the terms of payment!

* * *

By the way does it not seem rather strange that Franco should be unnecessarily squandering money on such purchases when Fascist submarines are already doing such effective honorary work?

* * *

The Japanese Finance Ministry has announced a surplus budget.

And the War Ministry is doing its best to liquidate it.

* * *

According to a Reuter message, "M. Litvinov's speech threatening reprisals has caused no surprise in Rome."

Is the implication that the threat would have been surprising if it had come from Britain?

* * *

"In His Highness the Aga Khan," says Mr. Abdul Rehman Siddiqui, "the Palestine cause has an advocate" and his hands "must be strengthened so that he may speak with the voice of India and Islam."

It seems Mr. Siddiqui has not considered the imminent danger of His Highness speaking with the voice of Imperialism and advocating Britain's cause.

* * *

Speaking on the Budget, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram said in the U. P. Council: "I would like to say that the Premier has played a magnificent innings. Recently I read that the Madras Government sanctioned lakhs of rupees for butter milk for convicts. I am sorry to see that nothing has been done for convicts in this Budget."

The ex-Honourable Interim-cum-cricketer's concern for the convicts (sounds like an absurd attempt at alliteration!) is most gratifying. But he seems to forget that the Ministry of which he was a distinguished ornament and its predecessors had already milked dry the cow of the provincial finances when Congressmen accepted office.

* * *

The best dressed woman in the world is credited with spending Rs. 2,60,000 a year on clothing.

Some of the worst dressed women spend no less.

* * *

The invention of a "Drunkometer" is reported from America. The apparatus, we are informed, "comprises a balloon into which the suspect is invited to blow. A bottle of purple fluid blushes an ominous blue in case the suspect is drunk." The instrument, we further learn, "has been accepted as an accurate measure in court."

Those who are too "sober" to be persuaded to blow into the fell device will, of course, he left off on the ground of "insufficient evidence."

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWERS.

(1) Under the Nyon Conference scheme of zonal control of the Mediterranean, German and Franco's cruisers will patrol the area from Gibraltar to Malta while Italian submarines will look after the area from Malta to Suez.

(2) The Government of India Political Department have granted indefinite leave to the Faqir of Ipi and appointed Mullah Sher Ali in his place to carry on the good work.

* * *

An old farmer found himself and a bishop travelling in the same railway compartment.

"Curate, are you?" he asked.

"Well," replied the bishop modestly, "I was once."

"Drink, I suppose?" said the farmer, sympathetically.

Why These Exclusive Rights

Nazi Vision Of 'Red' Submarines Sailing Under False Flag In Mediterranean!

ROME, September 11.

The first impression in unofficial circles concerning the Nyon Agreement is that on grounds of prestige, if for no other reason, Italy cannot agree to the patrolling of the main trade route in the Mediterranean by Britain and France alone.—Reuter.

A Berlin cable states:—

German political circles are sceptical whether the Soviet will stand by the Nyon Agreement. The spokesman asks who is to guarantee that the Soviet do not send their submarines to the Mediterranean under false flag?—Reuter.

MEDITERRANEAN AGREEMENT

NYON, Sept. 12.

The Mediterranean Conference reopened at 4 p.m. in private.

Agreement has been reached on the following points;

Firstly, each country is responsible for its own territorial waters;

Secondly, France and Britain will have a general control over all waters of the Mediterranean

Thirdly, all submarines that do not conform to the rules of the London Naval Convention will be treated as pirates. —Reuter.

NINE-POWER PACT AND SP. BELLIGERENTS

NYON, Sept. 11.

A later statement explaining the Agreement makes clear that parties to the Agreement do not mean to concede either parties in Spain the power to exercise belligerent rights.—Reuter.

OBSTACLES TO ANGLO-ITALIAN UNDERSTANDING

ROME, Sept. 12.

It is understood that when the British Ambassador returns here at the end of the month, conversations will begin with a view to comprehensive settlement of the points at issue between Britain and Italy.

Preparatory conversations which have recently been conducted between Count Ciano and the British Charge d'Affaires in which Count Ciano had pointed out that the failure to recognise the Italian sovereignty over Abyssinia was the obstacle of real Italo-British understanding it is felt here that Britain should take a lead in Geneva in securing recognition.

Since the Duce-Chamberlain exchange of letters in August the Press has scrupulously refrained from attacking Britain. —Reuter

WHEN ITALY JOINS NYON SCHEME

ROME, Sept. 12.

It is believed that Italy will favourably consider joining the Nyon scheme providing the invitation to accede emanates from the Non-Intervention Committee and not from Nyon.—Reuter.

THE DUCE AND CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The Italian Embassy in London understands that no message was sent by the Duce to Mr. Chamberlain, besides the one handed over some time ago by the Italian Ambassador.—Reuter.

GERMAN REACTION

NUREMBERG: Sept. 12.

The General German attitude towards the Nyon Agreement is one of disinclination to become involved more than necessary in Mediterranean complications, while at the same time maintaining her solidarity with Italy.—Reuter.

'TRIUMPH OF ANGLO-FRENCH DIPLOMACY'

NYON, Sept. 11.

The Nine-Power Agreement is regarded as a triumph of the British and French diplomacy and it is strongly held that the new measures will effectively end the submarine activity in the Mediterranean.

A communique issued at the close states that M. Pourich (Yugoslavia) on behalf of the Balkan Entente Powers said that they considered that each Riparian Power in mutual collaboration should be responsible to policing its own territorial waters, while on the most used maritime routes the policing of seas should be conducted by Britain and France. He added that they hoped the Riparian Powers invited to the Conference would associate themselves with Conference's decisions which would be communicated to them. Drafts of the text of the proposals were then discussed and approved.

During the discussion representatives of the Black Sea Riparian Powers informed the Conference that should freedom of traffic in the Black Sea be threatened by submarine action these Powers should act in concert to end such activities. It was agreed that the text should be enforced as soon as it was signed by different Governments. The next meeting of the Conference would be for the signature of the Agreement and it is expected early in next week.—Reuter.

Congress Government Looks Up To 'Varsitymen

YOUTHS MUST COME FORWARD TO CARRY OUT EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES, SAYS KHER

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 12.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay delivered the convocation address this evening in the Tilak Mandir on the occasion of the 16th annual Convocation of Lilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, when Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Chancellor of the Vidyapith, presided and conferred degrees on twenty students, including one lady student. Many prominent educationists were present and messages from Mahatma Gandhi, Shankaracharya, Dr Kurtakoti, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Mr. B. G Khaparde and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj were read.

AIM OF EDUCATION.

Hon. Kher said: "Education begins with life and ends with it, but it must enable one to attain all our "Purusharthas," namely, "Dharma," "Arth," "Kama" and "Moksha." India is at present at the parting of ways and we have to revolutionise our life in every sphere of activity. Our education must equip us to appreciate truth, as we have realised it, so far and to find out that which we have not done yet.

TASK BEFORE YOUTH.

"Many stupendous tasks are awaiting help from youths of this country, such as mass education, medical relief in villages and removal of illiteracy. There is dearth of educated men who would devote their lives to service. The new Congress Government, which claims popular support, will look forward to youths and graduates of this or other Universities to help Government in carrying out such schemes of education, as Government intends to undertake in the future.

He hoped graduates of the Tilak University will not lack employment but will face the stupendous work in the national cause and come forward to help the country in the time of struggle as they had done in the past.

LITERATURE IN A HURRY

Special Features Of Indian Press

CALCUTTA, September 10.

Speaking to a mixed gathering of Europeans and Indians on "How an Indian Daily paper is produced", Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose, Editor of the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika", made interesting observations about the internal working of newspaper offices in India. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., Chowringhee and Mr. J. Jenner presided. Mr. Ghose said:—

"Indian newspapers as in other countries have to satisfy readers of diverse tastes and inclinations. No newspaper can be universally satisfactory. But we, journalists of India can honestly say that we are doing our best. We want to retain the good-will and respect of our readers and we also want to give vent to outspoken criticism whenever occasion demands.

"Compared with other countries we suffer from many disabilities. But we are not ashamed of our Press. We are not free, but we are not afraid. In spite of every sort of restriction we hope to attain our lofty and disinterested ideals soon, for the soul of Indian journalism will never allow itself to be imprisoned."

Continuing Mr. Ghose said that an Indian newspaper was produced first nearly a hundred years ago. He went on to narrate technical details concerning the production of newspapers and the hundred and one things done at the Editor's desk and in the Press before the paper was presented to the public.

SUB-EDITOR'S DUTIES

Mr. Ghose quoted the words of Lord Morley that journalism was "literature in a hurry" and said the first and foremost concern of large dailies here in India as everywhere else, was to get as much exclusive news on its main page, as possible. The reader was the ultimate judge and he had an insatiable demand for "scoops." Therefore the success of a newspaper was bound up with its ability to get in front of its rivals on big occasions.

Mr. Ghosh proceeded:—"Sub-editors are not happy members of a newspaper's staff. They are responsible for the general get-up of the paper, the "make-up," "display" and "featuring" as also cutting out unnecessary things, curtailing, elaborating, as the case may be, They must know many things on earth. Piles of local reports, telegrams from all sides, cablegrams from overseas and despatches sent by news-agencies must be speedily sifted by them in order to separate the wheat from the chaff. They have to work under high pressure."

EDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Referring to the editor's responsibilities, Mr. Ghose said that it would not be an exaggeration to say that he hardly got breathing time from morning till midnight. Even after he had retired for rest there was every likelihood of the telephone by the side of his bed suddenly breaking into a continuous peal—for a certain impatient contributor merely wanted to know if his contribution was going to appear in the next day's paper or at what hours the Howrah Bridge would be closed to traffic. He was a servant of the people in the true sense of the term. The doors of his sanctum must always remain open and he must grant interviews at all hours of the day and night. He could not refuse to see anybody and people resented being kept waiting even for few minutes.

In conclusion he referred to the political character of the Indian newspapers and said:—

"The great majority of the masses are still far from educated and they naturally draw their inspiration on every political subject from the views expressed in newspapers. The Indian newspapers, therefore, have to be more political in nature than those of independent countries. They cannot forget that it is their principal duty to educate their countrymen along right lines so that they may keep pace with the onward march to their political freedom." —United Press.

IMMERSION OF GANPATIS

Certain Roads Closed To Vehicular Traffic To-day

Attention of the public is drawn to the Police Commissioner's notice in our advertisement columns regarding the closing of certain road to vehicular traffic between 4 and 8-30 p.m. to-day and on Sunday next on account of the immersion of Ganpati.

Nagpur News

GANESH UTSAV SENSATION

No Ban On Harijans

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

It is understood that special permission has been granted to Mahatma Gandhi to tap toddy trees in the Seogaon village for preparing jaggery (gur).

Great sensation prevailed yesterday in the Sitabuldi Sarvajnik Utsava Mandal when it was learnt that Hon'ble the Premier Dr. Khare is not coming to inaugurate the 'Golden Jubilee Function' of the Utsava as some Harijans were forbidden to worship Ganpathi. On enquiries made by the Premier the allegations were found to be baseless. At about 9 p.m. the Premier came to the Utsava accompanied by Mr. Damu Anna Deshmukh. Mr. Bhamburkar, General Secretary of the Utsava made an announcement that no distinction used to be made by this Utsava till now but the Puja used to be performed by the Puja Secretary, whether he is a touchable or untouchable, but from this year that restriction also has been removed and henceforth Harijans will have a right to worship. It may be remembered that this is the only Utsava in Nagpur where no distinction is made amongst the Hindus.

Hon'ble Dr. Khare said when I was coming out from my bungalow I met some of my Harijan friends who complained to me about the highhandedness of the members of the Utsava. I sent a friend of mine to make an enquiry into the allegations and when I found them to be baseless I have come here. As you all know that I cannot take part in any function where my Harijan friends are excluded.

In declaring open the Golden Jubilee function of the Utsava which has finished 50 years of its existence Dr. Khare said that the announcement of the Secretary has given him the greatest pleasure of his life.

A batch of Harijans worshipped the Ganpati to-day and distributed 'prasad.'

RURAL DEBT OF INDIA

Mr. S. K. Sarma's Scheme

Mr. S. K. Sarma of Trichinopoly has submitted to His Excellency, the Viceroy, Marquis of Linlithgow, a scheme for the removal of agricultural indebtedness which he considers 'fraught with unspeakable blessings' and the only impediment to its adoption by Government is, he says, 'the inevitable human frailty to avoid the untried path'.

India's rural debt has been variously estimated but, Mr. Sarma puts it at 2,000 crores of rupees. Mr. Sarma urges that as overlords of all the land in the State, Government must take up the management of this debt. His scheme, in brief is as follows.

Agriculture bonds of denominations ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,000 carrying interest at 3 1/2 per cent and redeemable at 50 years. Every creditor must be compelled to take these bonds and transfer the deeds in his favour to the Government. From every debtor must be collected by the Government along with his 'kist' a fiftieth of his debt so taken over along with the aforesaid interest at 3 1/2 per cent on the principal remaining due each year. The agricultural bonds should be declared negotiable-instruments and the debtor should be prevented from effecting any subsequent mortgage till he has paid the debt transferred to Government, which he can always do before the expiry of the period.

Mr. Sarma thinks, apart from the expansion of rural credit which could be afforded, the annual collection of forty crores from the principal, if the total debt is proved to be Rs. 2,000 crores, would place in the hands of the Finance Department an enormous amount on which the only liability is 3 1/2 per cent. Finance Ministers who are anxious to tap all available sources for nation-building activities enough funds. No fear of the financial stability or the credit of the country need ever trouble Finance Ministers. The Provinces under Congress regime may be expected to absorb the collections for at least a decade for all their schemes of rural reconstruction.

U. S. ATTITUDE IN FAR EAST AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

Government have instructed the United States representative in Switzerland to deliver to the League Assembly on Monday copies of Mr. Cordell Hull's peace statement of July 16.

This will [illegible] of America's participation in Assembly's deliberation on the Far East since United States is not a member. Nevertheless, it is expected a close watch of the Assembly proceedings will be kept. —Reuter.

Gardner Wins King's Cup

239 M. P. H.

Most Thrilling Finish In History Of Race

HATFIELD, Sept. 12.

For the second year in succession, Charles Gardner flying a Percival Mew Gull won the King's Cup, the most coveted air prize in British Civil Aviation, together with a thousand sterling, presented by Lord Wakefield, smashing all previous speed records.

Gardner averaged 233 miles per hour.

Thrilling Finish

The finish was the most thrilling in the history of the race, bare seconds separating the first three. Brigadier General Lewin, the 63 year old veteran, piloting a Miles Whiney Straight Machine led over a considerable portion of the race, landing second a few seconds ahead of Captain E. W. Percival, piloting a Percival Mew Gull.

Of the 17 who started at Dublin, only three failed to finish, the remainder all landing at Hatfield within 20 minutes.

Lewin who got nearly one hour and forty minutes start, averaged 144 miles per hour. Percival's speed was 239.—Reuter's Special.

STRONG MONSOON IN PUNJAB AND KONKAN

POONA, Sept. 12.

A depression centred this morning in the northwest angle of the Bay off the Orissa coast.

Monsoon has been vigorous in the Punjab and west Rajputana and strong in Konkan and active in Malabar, Mysore, north Deccan, Gujerat, east Rajputana west United Provinces, Orissa Bengal and Assam.

Day temperatures were appreciably below normal in Gujerat and east and north Punjab. Rain has also been local in Bihar west Central Provinces with a few falls in Chota Nagpur west Central India east Central Provinces southeast Madras and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall: Mahableshwar 4 inches, Ambala, Deesa, Ratnagiri, Khandala 3 inches, Gauhati, Hissar, Bombay, Mangalore 2 inches, Silchar, Sandheads, Lyallpur Baroda, Mount Abu, Simla one and a half inches, Saugor Island, Gopalpur, Meerut, Ahmedabad, Dharampur, Jalgaon one inch.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7.

trict Congress Committee, the various local Congress Committees, and the Suburban Congress Socialist party, besides various other organizations, including the Memon merchants of Andheri.

ALL EXILES MUST COME HOME

Sept. 26 Dedicated To Their Honour

The Secretary of the Raja Mahendra Pratap 'Return Home' Memorial Committee, has issued the following statement to the Press:

The Memorial Committee's deputation-seeking endorsement and confirmation of Sept. 26th for observation as an All-India Day demanding early home return of Raja Mahendra Pratap, from the Congress President, waited upon him on Sunday at 2-30 p.m. in the Ooomer Park at Gulshan Villa.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, while appreciating the move wanted that if at all he was to be consulted, he could sanction for all the Exiles abroad and an All-India Day for all the Indian Exiles outside the Home Country. The Memorial Committee have therefore accepted the President's lead, and likewise wishes, that the observation of Sept. 26th be taken up as the All-India 'Indian Exiles' Day, when the meetings in Provinces will demand the early home return of their respective Exiles. The names of all the Exiles under restrictions will be available from the Foreign Dept. of the All-India Congress Committee in due course.

Messrs. B. K. Sharma, B. Nigam, Ghasi Ram Sharma, Yadu Nandan Singh and Ram Saroop Sharma were the members of the deputation.

Congress President Denounces Federation

ADDRESSES LARGE GATHERING IN ANDHERI

Appeal To Strengthen Congress

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE: Sunday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Danda, a fishermen's village, the political consciousness of which is in no small measure due to the persevering work of the Premier of the Presidency, Mr B. G. Kher.

The village folk were so much overjoyed that they assembled in large numbers and some of them presented him with shell garlands which the Congress President valued very highly. At the meeting Panditji stressed the necessity of organisation of Congress work on the strength of which the success of the Congress Ministry mainly depended. He spoke at the meeting for three quarters of an hour and was listened to with rapt attention. There was visible a new life and enthusiasm amongst the workers and his inspiring message went home to these simple-minded fishermen.

PANDITJI AT ANDHERI

Last evening at 5-30 p.m. the Congress President addressed a large gathering in the compound of the Andheri High School. He was welcomed by the President of the local Congress Committee Mr. Narmad Vaidya who referred to the work of the Congress in the suburban district and narrated its achievement at the last election, which brought a new spirit in the suburban life. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was then garlanded by several suburban organisations, including the Memon and other merchants of Andheri, the students and staff of the Andheri School. Addressing the huge gathering that had assembled there to receive his inspiring message, he said that ministry or no Ministry, the goal of the Congress was the achievement of self-government and all the Congress work should be directed towards the furtherance of that goal.

The Congress President said that to-day they had Congress Ministry in most of the provinces, and if the Ministry was there, it was not due to any individual effort on any one's part, but it was the result of the strength and organisation of the Indian people. It was for them, therefore, to see that the work of the Congress Ministry was directed towards the furtherance of their main objective. If the Congress Ministers acquitted themselves creditably, it would be due to the people's strength behind it, if they failed to achieve anything it would not be their faults but that the people for the Ministry had the solid backing and strength of the organisation of the Congress behind it and they speak and act with their strength and support. The measurement of the success or failure of their work would be as to how far they helped in building up and strengthening the vast Congress organisation and how far it had led them towards their common goal of Independence. "I have moved during the last election amongst crores of people and addressed hundreds of meetings," said the Congress President, "and I have done it with the sole objective of delivering the message of the Congress to the thousands of homes. The election campaign was the part of the Congress programme and it was not the whole of it. The strength of the Congress lay in its work amongst the masses and in so far as it can reflect the mind of the masses it is the representative body it has been to-day. If the Congress Working Committee speaks with authority and asks them to do certain things, it is doing so with the full consciousness that it is reflecting the mind of the people.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS ACHIEVED

How has the Congress developed that strength and prestige? was the question that the President placed there and said that the claim of the Congress to be the only representative body in India was based on solid work. During the two decades of constant and frequent trials of strength against the mightiest Power of the world, the Congress had removed the inertia of the public, roused their conscience and imbibed in them that spirit of service and sacrifice which alone could take them nearer to the goal of independence. Hundred and fifty years of foreign domination had eaten up their vitals and it was no small measure of achievement to spread the political consciousness amongst them. To-day the whole of India was politically conscious and had stood the trials of struggle against the Government and that was why the Congress could to-day claim to talk in the name of the people of India. They could not afford to lose this and keep the organisation and training intact whatever line of action we may adopt.

FEDERATION MUST BE ENDED

Coming to the Federation, the President said that if the Congress had taken up Ministry in the provinces, that also was with a definite object of ending that objectionable feature of the new Constitution, the Federation, which gave the Princes a very prominent place in shaping the destinies of the nation. These feudal overlords with their strong position in the new Federation, could in no way be of any help to India's ultimate objective. With a proper perspective and clear ideology they were sure to bring the end of the Federation.

WORK BEFORE THE MINISTERS

Referring to the work before the Ministers, he said, "The Congress Ministers had no easy task ahead of them. On the one hand there were so many things that were absolutely necessary but which required finances, whilst the major part of the Provincial and Central finances had been approached for the Military and the Services But they had to see that this new move of office acceptance led them towards the goal and helped them in strengthening their organisation. "With all that, he would warn the public that it serves no useful purpose to indulge in carping criticism of Ministers. It should be remembered that they had undertaken a huge responsibility and with full public co-operation would acquaint themselves creditably of the trust reposed in them. Whatever the demands or grievances these should be placed before them in a friendly way and the Congress Committees would be willing to do their part in the matter.

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK

Concluding the President said that outside India they found a different trend altogether. Bombs and canon balls were to-day busy suppressing the revolutionary urge in different parts of the world. Nearer them Japan was out to crush China. They could not keep their eyes shut to these incidents as they had a lessen for them also. Besides they should see that the name of India was not committed in any way in this struggle. Against their own desire Indian's men and materials should not be used abroad in the name of the people of India as was done recently under the pretext of safeguarding Indian interests in China. All these problems demand constant vigilance and whole strength of the organised public opinion. This the Congress alone could do and that was why their efforts and move should be directed towards the strengthening of this great body which legitimately could speak in the name of people.

The Congress President was garlanded by the Suburban Dis-

(Continued in Col. 5)

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Dow's Cheap Sneers At Scindia Company

MR. MASTER VIGOROUSLY HITS BACK

BOMBAY: September 11.

The passing by the Central Legislative Assembly of the resolution of Sir Mahomed Yakub as amended by Mr. K. Santanam, calling upon the Government to take immediate measures to secure employment to the Dufferin Cadets as officers on ships of the British Shipping Companies engaged in coastal and foreign trade of India, has created great satisfaction in the Indian Shipping circles.

In this connection, Mr. M. A. Master, the Honorary Secretary, Indian National Steamship Owners' Association and a member of the Governing Body of the Training Ship "Dufferin" interviewed by the United Press" stated that the creation of an Indian personnel for the Sea Service was most vitally connected with the building up of an Indian Mercantile Marine and a real Indian Navy and, the Assembly therefore deserved the best congratulations of the country for accepting without a division the resolution of Sir Mahomed Yakub as amended by Mr. Santanam.

MISLEADING CRITICISM

Referring to Mr. Dow's criticisms in the course of the debate on the floor of the Assembly, Mr. Master observed:—

"They are clearly misleading. As a member of the Governing Body, I could say with confidence that Mr. Dow's remark that the Government deliberately decided to train more boys than to be expected to find a sea career did not correspond with facts. As a matter of fact the captain superintendent of the Training Ship "Dufferin" as a result of the comprehensive enquiry on the subject of employment had come to the conclusion that with the present intake of the number of Cadets every year, there would be insufficient good qualified officers to fill the posts at sea and ashore and thus retard the Indianization of the personnel afloat

"I would leave the public to judge as to who is right, whether Mr. Dow or Captain Digby-Beste."

OLD ASSURANCE.

Continuing Mr. Master said:—"I agree with Mr. Dow's views in regard to the changes in the Prospectus. All the members of the Governing Body, excepting one non-Indian representative who always talk like the leader of the European Group in the Assembly "fair field and no favour." were unanimously and strongly opposed to the changes made in the Prospectus, because they all felt that that could frustrate the object for which the Train Ship was established. I challenge Mr. Dow to contradict the fact that a definite assurance was given to the members of the Governing Body at the very start by Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy through Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas that in case the cadets did not find employment, the Government would not hesitate to take action by law on the lines recommended by the Indian Mecantile Marine Committee. The changes made in the Prospectus, treated all the assurance of the Government of India on the subject of employment as a scrap of paper. It is surprising that the Government of India had not accepted yet even the very mild request of the Governing Body at the instance of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, that it should be mentioned in the Prospectus that the Prospectus was the Prospectus of the Government of India and not of the Governing Body."

EDUCATION ON DUFFERIN

As regards Mr. Dow's views in connection with the education given on the "Differin" which would fit the boys for a University career Mr. Master said that the Government of India themselves had announced in 1925 that the "Dufferin" was not to supply the want of a Public school and that the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University who was a Member of the Governing Body, had made it clear that if attempts were made to make the "Dufferin" a public school and more stress was laid on the Public School education, he would ask the Bombay University to withhold their recognition of the "Dufferin" passing out certificate as equivalent to martriculation examination.

CHEAP SNEERS.

Answering a further question in regard to Mr. Dow's criticism about the largest Indian Shipping Company, Mr. Master said: I am distressed to observe Mr. Dow's cheap sneers against that company which had done its best to give employment to ex-cadets in such large numbers as officers on their ships, could only have proceeded from his misplaced zeal to protect the British shipping companies and thus prevent people from realising what little those companies have done to employ the cadets as officers even in accordance with their previous assurances. I am, however, gratified to note the very kind words which the Leader of Opposition, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, had uttered about the Scindia Company, which had played such a large part in employing these cadets and pointed to the moral drawn by Mr. Desai that "but for the fact that a small Indian Company despite the inequality and unfairness of competition it was working under, patriotically come forward to take 33, what would have been the position of larger number of cadets?"

In conclusion Mr. Master said: "The Governing Body from the very start has been exceedingly anxious in regard to the question of employment of these cadets and the figures given by the spokesman of the Government in the Assembly were dressed up for the occasion and did not reveal the real problem. The public would require to be assured that the cadets as they qualify themselves year after year, would have satisfactory chances of employment as officers on ships. That is the real problem to be met."—United Press.

TAMADI SUITS ON THE INCREASE

Bihar Premier's Appeal To Zamindars

PATNA, Sept. 10.

The Hon'ble Babu Srikrishna Sinha, Premier, has issued the following statement:—

"Reports from the districts, of course through private sources, have been pouring in upon me that there will be a heavy filing of Tamadi suits this year. Time alone will show how far these reports turn out to be true. But at this juncture I would like to say a few words to my zamindar friends. It is admitted on all hands that the plight of the tenantry is really sad. Many of them have become landless. Many of them are grinding under the weight of a rental which is high and inequitable. This burden of theirs must be lightened if they are to be allowed to live. It is with a view to this that Government are contemplating to bring very soon in this session of the Assembly a Bill to introduce some urgent changes in the tenancy laws of the province. This has perhaps made the zamindars nervous and it is perhaps in order to save their interest from the effects of the proposed legislation that they intend to rush to law courts with Tamadi suits. In my opinion they will be committing a great blunder if they do so. As a result of these Tamadi suits, large quantity of lands are sure to pass out of the hands of the tenants and this will only worsen the situation. If the present situation is to improve, the zamindars must handle it with sympathy. I know they can desist from filing Tamadi suits only if they like to do so. In this connection the tenants also have a duty to perform. The tenants should know that rents have to be paid. So at this juncture they also should make an honest effort to pay rents.

"I hope the zamindars will respond to my appeal and stay their hands."—A. P.

AMENDMENT OF TENANCY BILL

Representation To Prime Minister

PATNA, Sept. 10.

A representation signed by about 61 members of the Bihar Assembly, it is understood, has been submitted to the Prime Minister urging amendment of the Bihar Tenancy Bill to satisfy certain demands of the kisans. The demands include the remission of all arrears of rents, including the rent decrees, the existing rents to be reduced to half, abolition of salami, enhancement of rents to be cancelled, etc.—A. P.

BIHAR PREMIER TO BE PRIME MINISTER

PATNA, Sept. 10.

It is officially announced that the Premier of Bihar will henceforth be designated as Prime Minister.—A. P.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN SINDGI

(Continued from page 6.)

the present pace, we think this road work won't continue for more than a fortnight. In that case, as a prudent step it is better that new avenue of employment should be kept ready. As regards the metal breaking work near Sindgi we think the grievances of the workes are to be just We were told that the iron bars are supplied to the workers by the P.W.D. They get them on hire from local landlords for which they pay one anna as hire to the lender. Besides this, the quarrying and other processes are to be done by the workers themselvs. This is a very great hardship. We suggest that separate people should be engaged quarrying and only metal breaking should be given to the workers. Here also there is much waste labour. For quarrying one big stone the worker has to toil hard. He has no adequate return for his labour. This is why people are not attracted to the scarcity works. From what we saw and heard in all these places we can say that much depends upon the mentality of the authorities who are entrusted to carry out the projects If they use a little imagination and encourage people to join works, they will help a good deal to alleviate the distress. It is not the letter of the law that should always be respected but it is the spirit of law which should be followed. There should be some latitude allowed for the man on the spot.

Hand To Mouth Living

The workers employed in these works demand payment immediately after they join work. This is so because they have no other resources to sustain themselves with. Theirs is literally a hand-to mouth living. They are not in a position to wait till the week is over and their muster roll are examined and payment is made. They prefer to be paid even less provided the payment is immediate. The state of distress, the utter impoverishment and loss of rural credit have all combined and compelled the worker to demand immediate payment. The solution of scarcity problem involves also the solution of the great problem of rehabilitation of rural credit. The present plight is a corrollary of the big problem of indebtedness.

Problem Of Fodder

This is the most annoying of all the problems. For greater part of the year, the cattle in this taluka lived on green grass when there were good showers. But for the last two years there have been no rains at all and not a blade of grass is seen in the fields for miles together. Whatever stock they had of fodder, has already been exhausted long ago. People have no money to buy fodder with, at however cheap rate it is supplied. This is seriously engaging the attention of all agriculturists. The Government should see that the cattle belonging to those who are really poor and helpless are maintained at Government cost. The liberal and well-to-do people also should organise panjrapoles and rescue houses for cattle.

Measures Proposed

Here are some of the measures proposed by the people to alleviate the distress and fight the famine successfully.

(1) Complete remission of land revenue dues for 1936-37;

(2) Tagai for fodder and seeds to be liberally given. No interest on the same to be charged. Recovery of Tagai should not be made for two years to come. Substantial reduction of interest on other tagais.

(3) Declaration of moratorium of all dues pending full enquiry and conciliation.

(4) (i) More relief works, increment of wages;

(a) (ii) Bableshwar tank;
(iii) Sindgi tank,
(iv) Hippargi tank—removing silt
(v) Kannolli Bhandhara.
(vi) Mulsavalgi Bandhara,
(b) (i) Sholapur-Bellary road from Tamba to Huvinhippargi.
(ii) Sindgi Rugi via Chandkavathe.
(iii) Sindgi-Kalkeri Bibi Ingalgi,
(iv) Sindgi Korwar Kondgulf
(v) Sindi-Moratgi Road.
(c) Village Wells.
(i) Algur
(ii) Tilgul and other villages.

(5) Postponement of revenue collection date from March 15 to April 15 permanently.

(6) Closing of liquor and toddy shops in the famine-stricken area.

(7) Immediate undertaking of village water supply works.

Workers' Food

We inspected the food which the workers employed in these works daily take. They have nothing except the coarse jowari bread and chilly chatni in a very small quantity. This was a very pitiable sight. A worker narrated his tragic tale very pathetically. He told us that he had 88 acres of land and agriculture of six bullocks. All this he had to abandon and go over to this work. Excepting cooked jowari he had also nothing more with him to eat. The pitiful plight and the tragic tale of the poor agriculturists baffle any description. They are so harrowing and heartrending.

BURMA GOVT.

Indians' Claim For Place In Cabinet

RANGOON, Sept. 10.

It is understood there will be nine Parliamentary Secretaries of which eight will be from the lower house and one from the upper house, but there are about fourteen candidates for the posts. It is definite that one Indian member will be appointed as Parliamentary Secretary and the selection will lie between Mr. B. N. Das of Bassein and Mr. A. M. Karim Gani of Rangoon. The majority of the United Party are still keen on forming the national government and negotiations to that effect are being carried on.

The Indian party of the Legislature also met to consider the present situation and according to some of them they should demand a portfolio since the Ministry was stabilised only on their support while others are of the opinion that they should remain content with one post of the Parliamentary Secretary as otherwise their insistence might help the formation of the national government.—United Press.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(By ZANDHYALA)

Attention in financial circles is centred at present on the developments in international politics. The Sino-Japanese hostilities are assuming more and more the character of a fully-fledged war. Meanwhile the submarine menace in the Mediterranean is increasing steadily. The Nyon Conference convened to discuss the question of piracy in the Mediterranean is not likely to foster peace, as the two Dictators of Europe have declined to participate in a constructive move.

Slump In Overseas Markets

Wall Street on account of its hyper-sensitive nature, was the first to react to the political developments. All the industrial securities under leadership of U. S. Steel, suffered heavy losses mainly due to the worsening of the Far Eastern situation and threatened trade between Italy and Russia. The fundamental forces that are at work for bringing forth the present recovery in U. S. A. remain undisturbed by these shocks. Further the recent reduction in the Federal Reserve Bank rate to 1 per cent from 1-1/2 per cent would have given a stimulus to industrial securities, had it not been for disturbances in the realm of politics. The Federal Reserve system aims at encouraging Member Banks to borrow from Reserve Banks rather han liquidating bonds, so as to facilitate diffusion of easy money to the different parts of country and thus meet credit demands of agriculture, commerce and industry. However, the reduction in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rate discloses the intention of the Administration to accelerate the pace of recovery in different markets, instead of arresting the onward march. Hence it is safe to look with confidence for an early recovery in Wall Street.

London being a stock absorber, remained comparatively unaffected by any of the complications in politics. The politicians in London, under guidance of Mr. Eden, the dove of peace, are hoping against hope, for the restoration of world's peace. The only interesting factor on the foreign exchanges is, again, the weakness in French franc, brought about by heavy nervous selling. The recent conversion offered by the French Government proved a failure, and a further attack on Franc is anticipated at any moment.

Rise In Home Markets

Hectic scenes of activity characterised the operations in markets in India during the past few days. Steels, Textiles and other minor industrials witnessed a sudden spurt even in the short session of only one hour during this week. Jutes, coals and teas were also prominent. This is primarily due to the belief that industries in India would benefit substantially in the event of a war outside India, as she is comparatively free from all political tangles. Imports from Japan are bound to suffer heavily, affording opportunity for cotton mill and other small industries in India to put their houses in order. A reflection of higher industrial profits is naturally to be seen in higher values of industrial securities. But excessive caution is necessary, as recovery brought forth not on basis of a permanent phenomena may disappear soon after another twist is given to the forces at work.

Value Of Marketing

Mr. N. C. Mehta, opening the Joint Conference of the Central Marketing Staff and senior marketing officers at Simla, stressed the great value of marketing surveys in the country, and explained the results the Department had achieved during its existence of the past 2-1-2 years. Industries like cotton, jute, sugar and lac have already undertaken a comprehensive survey for evolving a suitable machinery for marketing the different products eliminating all forms of conceivable waste. It is of course a matter of common knowledge that agricultural producers hardly receive even 60 per cent of the price the consumers pay. Apart from commissions to middle-men, the difficulties in the way of adequate transport facilities, store houses, and credit arrangements are primary responsible for the producer not being able to get his due. Mr. Mehta is right in pointing out the necessity of marketing surveys not only of export articles but also of articles of internal trade. In a vast country like India the trade relations between the various provinces are of an intimate nature. It is the imperative duty of the autonomous provinces to undertake the task of marketing surveys in their respective provinces, in collaboration with the central agency, as they have not recognised the vital necessity of rejuvenating financially the agriculturists, the backbone of the economic structure in India.

Under the guidance of the Trade Commissioners and exploration of the foreign markets should be undertaken on a larger scale than at present. The recent propaganda for Indian tea in U. S. A. resulted in increased exports of tea to that country. A harmonious development of marketing surveys both inside and outside India is an essential requisite for rehabilitating the economic structure and preventing it from any further deterioration in the country. The ardent desire of an early and rapid industrialisation of the country can be fulfilled only when once the vast army of agriculturists are given an opportunity to rehabilitate their financial position by securing them a fair economic price to their produce through an organised survey of marketing facilities both in and outside the country.

CHINESE GENERAL OPTIMISTIC

Japan Cannot Finance War Of Long Duration

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Sept. 6.

General Fanh Chen-Wu the Chinese Army Commander who passed through Rangoon from Europe to China by the Imperial Airways met the local press representatives during his overnight stay in Rangoon. He said: "China to-day is the object of a new Japanese aggression. China is patient but under pain of losing her independence she must defend herself. I have absolute confidence in the final victory of my country because Japan though apparently brilliant is weak in her national structure economic social and even military. Besides, in modern warfare even a powerful army cannot be sure of the final conquest. It depends entirely on the economic and social capabilities that support it.

But Japan is a very poor country. Its army absorbs all its national revenue. For the last six years there has been a deficit of 50 per cent. in her national budget and her national debt has long since passed 20 milliard yen. Misery reigns in Japan for such an extent that half of its population is unable to pay its taxes. The war industry of Japan cannot function without foreign raw material such as iron, coal, petrol, etc. Her aeroplanes depend entirely on foreign engines.

Thus morally and materially, Japan cannot support a war of long duration. In the past Japan could encircle China because China was divided and suffered from civil wars. But to-day China is definitely united with the support of the Nanking Government. The 450,000,000 Chinese are resolute for their national liberty."

Sylvian Levi Foundation

PATNA, Sept. 10.

Prof. K. Rao of the Paris University, who is touring India in connection with the Sylvian Levi Foundation Scheme arrived in Patna to-day and will be touring Bihar in the next few days. The object of the Foundation is to create a closer cultural understanding between India and European countries by awarding scholarships to research students both Indian and European, with a view to enable such students to visit these countries for the purpose of studying their art, literature and culture.—A. P

Travancore University

TRIVANDRUM: Sept. 10.

In connection with the Travancore University scheme, it is understood that Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, special University Officer, will leave for Simla next week for holding consultations with the educational authorities of the Government of India. The Travancore Government has been in informal correspondence with the Government of India on the scheme and it appears that the latter have offered to give advice and assistance as may be required.—United Press.

Dr. Dave For England

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHRANGADHRA, Sept. 10.

Sjt. Rasiklal D. Dave, M.B.B.S., will sail for England on September 14 by s.s. "Conte Varde" for acquiring D. O. (Oxford) degree.

During the period of his higher education he was offered scholarship by Dadasaheb Yuvrajkumar of Limbdi State.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

UNWELCOME TRUTHS.

"But am I not your nearest relative?" Milady asked in a tone of the most touching ingenuousness.

"And my only heir, are you not?" said Lord Winter, fixing his eyes on Milady.

The blow was direct and severe, and Milady gave a start. Who had revealed her secret desire to see her brother-in-law dead in order that she might inherit him? None but the infamous D'Aratagnan. She clearly recalled the furious and imprudent attack she had made upon him when he had spared Lord Winter's life.

"I don't understand, my Lord," she said in order to gain time. "Is there any secret meaning concealed beneath your words?"

"Good heavens, no!" replied Lord Winter with feigned goodnature. "You said you had come to see me. Well, your wish shall be fulfilled. We shall see each other every day. If there is anything you miss in your lodging, sister, I shall hasten to procure it for you. Tell me on what footing your household was established by your first husband—I mean your French husband, not my brother—and though I am only your brother-in-law I will arrange everything in the same way for you."

FELTON'S ORDERS.

"My French husband!" Milady stammered with her eyes almost starting from their sockets.

"Yes. If you have forgotten, I can write to him for information on the subject, as he is still living."

A cold sweat burst out upon the brow of Milady.

"You are jesting, I suppose?" she said in a hollow voice.

"Do I look so?" asked the baron, rising from his seat.

"Or rather you insult me!" she continued, springing up from her chair.

"I insult you!" exclaimed Lord Winter with contempt, lightly touching Milady's left shoulder with the tip of his finger.

Milady uttered a deep inward shriek, and retreated to a corner of the room like a panther crouching for a spring.

"Growl as much as you like," cried the baron. "If the memory of my brother were not sacred to me, you should rot in a state dungeon, or be sent to amuse the sailors at Tyburn. I will be silent, but you must take your captivity quietly."

MR. RAJBHOJ AT ERNAKULAM

ERNAKULAM: Sept. 10.

Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, President of the All-India Harijan Conference arrived here the day before yesterday. The purpose of his visit is to study the problem of temple entry so far as Cochin is concerned and also to obtain first-hand information about the disabilities of the Harijans in the State.

In a Press interview Mr. Rajbhoj said that the Travancore Temple Entry prociamation had brought a new hope and a new vision for the Harijans and the motherland. Travancore, whatever it may be, has led the way for the rest of India to follow.

There was a small State in Gujerat, said Mr. Rajbhoj, called the Lathi State, where the temples were not only thrown open to the Harijans, but the priestly Brahmins were enjoined to function as teachers and preceptors to the Harijans. The State of Gwalior was also considering the inauguration of this reform.—United Press.

American Tourists For Trivandrum

ERNAKULAM: Sept. 10.

A party of about 300 American tourists propose to visit Travancore shortly. The tourists will arrive in three batches during December, 1937 January, 1938, and March 1938, next.

The party includes film stars and prominent American journalists and will visit important places like Cape Comorin, Edapalayan and Padmanabapuram. Elaborate arrangements are being made for the tourists.—United Press.

Science and Industry

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Is Protection A Burden On Consumer?

(BY B. S. DABKE.)
PART II.

When the last Tariff Board of 1930 made their recommendations for protection, the suggested period was 15 years, during the first half of which protection was to be Rs. 7/4 and during the next half it was to be Rs. 6/4. Government, however accepted the recommendation only for the first half of the period and for the second half stipulated that there would be a Statutory Enquiry to fix up the measure of protection and accordingly the present Tariff Board is investigating the conditions to enable them to make recommendations.

In April 1931 the revenue duty on imported Sugar was Rs. 7/4 per Cwt. and an additional Surcharge of 25 per cent was levied on sugar as on all import duties by the Government of India in September 1931, so that the total import duty on sugar worked out to Rs. 9/1 per Cwt. This revenue duty of Rs. 7/4 per Cwt., as converted by the Government of India into a protective duty of that amount; and the Surcharge of Re. 1/13 was an accidental addition thereto liable to be removed when financial conditions permitted.

The progress of the Sugar Industry in India since the grant of protection has been not only magnificent but indeed phenomenal. Look at it from any point of view, or put it to any test; the progress has been uniformally systematic and consistent.

MORE FACTORIES.

It will be seen from statistics that since the grant of protection in April 1932 the number of factories increased from 57 in 1932-33 to over 137 in 1935-36 and during the last milling season, it is estimated that about 150 must have been working. The total production of sugar in India from all sources increased from 6,45,383 tons during the same period to over 11,50,000 tons; and the total imports declined from 3,65,707 to 28,000 tons, during a brief period of five years. The production thus exceeds the estimated total annual consumption in the country.

The total annual consumption of white sugar has been estimated to be approximately between 9,00,000 and 10,50,000 tons per year. This is not steady and varies from year to year with the rise and fall in the price of sugar and also with the charges in the economic conditions of the people. This is therefore, still a very large field before this industry in this country as the per capita consumption of white sugar is still very low on account of the poverty of the people. It may be expected that with the growth of education use of white sugar may become universal.

In the Bombay Deccan and especially in the Canal Areas the total yield per acre of the improved (Java) varieties is about 40/50 tons whereas the local variety "Pundya" was yielding only 25/30 tons per acre.

IS IT A BURDEN.

It is some time said that the protection to the Sugar Industry constitutes a heavy burden on the consumers. But from the above price table it will be seen that the consumers are not charged anything abnormally. The prices have upto now been so well regulated that consumers cannot complain of them. The prices of Indian made White Sugar have been always lower than those of imported Java Sugar. But in this connection a fact cannot be gainsaid that while protection is given to any industry in the general interests of the country as a whole consumers may have to undergo some sacrifices; but this sacrifice is in more cases than one, more apparent than real for the total advantages which the consumers as a class gain through the development of that particular industry consequent upon the protective duty may outweigh the disadvantages. Even if the Indian sugar prices rise in future they will be automatically reduced by internal competition, as more factories are bound to come up with a prosperous industry.

It is also argued that the prices of Java Sugar are so low at present that if there were no protection, then imported sugar would have been cheaper than the Indian factory made sugar, but this argument is fallacious in as much as Java never reduced her price until she lost the Indian Market and had heavy stocks of Sugar to carry forward. The moment India ceases to produce sugar, she will put up her price.

The agriculturist has benefited largely by the growth of the Sugar Industry. It is estimated that the agriculturist has received about Rs. 8 crores through this every year. This by itself is such a weighty factor which cannot be lost sight of and which Government with their pronounced sympathy for the agriculturists cannot consider as an irrelevent or negligible factor.

Besides this, the sugar Industry has provided employment to about 2,000 Science graduates, 10,000 other educated staff and 1,00,000 skilled and unskilled workers and about 1,00,000 labourers cultivating cane for the sugar factories.

It will now be clearly seen that India has now become not only independent of any supply of foreign sugar but in the near future can export her surplus White Sugar to other countries; and this has been achieved within a short period of 5 years. The protection granted is, therefore, more than justified and India has practically become self sufficient in the matter of Sugar which happens to be important article of modern diet of daily consumption.

PROSPERITY DUE TO T. U. MOVEMENT

Naidu On Benefits Of 40-Hour Week

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 10.

Mr. W. V. R. Naidu, Technical Adviser to the Indian Workers' delegate, who attended the twenty-third session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva last June, detailed in brief the proceedings of the session of the I. L. C., speaking at the Rotary Club.

Drawing the attention of the audience to the resolution recommending 40-hour week passed at the I. L. C. at Geneva Mr. Naidu said that, given effect, the resolution was capable of benefiting both the workers and the employers. Mr. Naidu believed that 40-hour week meant increased efficiency, which in its turn resulted in increased production leading ultimately to prosperity of Mill industry.

Dealing with his own impressions on the trade union movement in the West, he felt that the prosperity of those nations, where Socialist democracy was in vogue, was due to the activities of organised Trade Union movement. Unlike in India, there the State as also the Employer recognised the necessity and contributed to the growth of sound Trade Union movement and co-operated with workers as much as possible.—United Press.

HINDI IN C. P. LEGISLATURE

NAGPUR, Sept. 11.

A ruling was given to-day, in the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly, by the speaker, Mr. G. S. Gupta, when, in the course of the discussion on the budget, a member insisted on addressing the house in Hindi.

The speaker said that, when a member was sufficiently conversant with English, that would be the language to be used. He would however, permit a member to speak in Hindi or Marathi, if he felt that the particular member was unable to express his thoughts in English, so as to be understood by the house as it was constituted. The speaker said that he was bound by the Act, and said that he would see whether the member was or was not sufficiently conversant with English, before granting permission to speak in Hindi. He would ask the members and take their word on the matter.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL'S APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS TO JOIN CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 12.)

present day had tremendous reaction over us too.

REACTIONS ON INDIA.

The very foundations of British foreign policy and to a certain extent their domestic policy had something to do with other nations. For example the control of the land, sea and air routes. When difficulties arose in establishing land routes sea routes were improved and developed. Control over the Suez Canal was established. Latterly the land route which had great importance in middle ages or even later when people began to cross the deserts on camels and when, as we are told, Marco Polo travelled on a camel, again came into prominence with the development of Railway traffic. Twenty years ago, it suddenly came into prominence. Railways like the Great Baghdad Railway began to be linked up on land. Then came the motor traffic. But finally air routes overshadowed them all.

IN PALESTINE & FAR EAST

The British were now trying to strengthen their strategic points. They were strengthening them with France and Holland who also have interests in the Far East.

But the real trouble was in Palestine. Behind all those conflicting talks and arguments about this Palestine problem, there was a fundamental issue, namely that it was in the interests of British Imperialism to have a foot-hold in Palestine as an important link to air route to India.

Politicians have got the habit of confusing the real issue, the Pundit added and he could say it from experience, as he himself had plunged into politics. (Laughter).

The air route from Palestine was so important that it would link up Iraq and Mesopotamia, all on the way to India.

INDIA & BR. IMPERIALISM

India was a classic example of British Imperialism. It was still the biggest example and perhaps others might follow it. One could not understand a part of it without grasping the whole.

Looking at the Indian National Congress which comprised every Indian and which ought to comprise every Indian, he thought it was a strange combination of persons of different castes and creeds. One could find in that Organisation socialists and communists and those who would war against socialism and communism. One could find rich and poor people, high and low. And all those were united for a common political purpose.

UNITY & COMMUNALISM

There was now a good deal of talk about communal conflicts and bickerings. But there was an astounding measure of toleration among all those groups. Personally he thought it to be a good thing. Whenever other people of other faiths came over to India, they found here a ready welcome, a free field. But the same measure of tolerance could not be found in Europe. We carried on whoever might be at the top and as a result we became nationally weak. But that was the weakening link.

GROWTH OF NATIONALISM

About 100 years ago nationalism grew up. Those hundred years saw the development of nations to an extent which has become now almost a horror. Because nationalism was a curious thing which bound the people with a common tie.

But this nationalism also led to parochialism and separation. The idea of nationalism was springing up in a country which was sick and poor. Like a man who is sick and wants to grow strong, the nation pressed with its many problems struggled. The idea of being sick or oppressed unified the country, infused spirit in the people, made them active and vigorous. The idea became almost an obsession. But it also led to narrow-mindedness.

For or against it, nationalism was an inevitable thing and all the more so in nations politically subjected. It was not only inevitable, it was also necessary.

But there were risks to be taken. When nationalism became aggressive it was an odious thing, a terror and a menace, a thing which was hated by all but by those who created it.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru did not know what would happen to India if it were free. But India must be guarded against any risks.

With regard to the talk of Indianisation, he said what was wanted at present was not mere jobs here and there but a real capture of power.

THE LAND PROBLEM

But the greatest problem in India was the land problem and if that problem was not solved there could be no peace.

CONGRESS THE LINK

The Indian National Congress was becoming more and more economic in its outlook, and it was in the fitness of things to become so. But fundamentally the Congress was a national organisation.

The link between these different people was the political freedom of India.

At first some people refused to join the Congress. But in recent years those people realised it was a foolish policy. The organisation was so democratic, that tomorrow it might be headed by another person who might be opposite of him in his outlook and ideas.

But still the Pandit was not lacking in self-confidence and he would continue to instil his ideas in others.

Those who have so far refrained from joining the Congress have now realised that risks had to be taken and that whether they joined it or not, India was becoming more and more powerful and was triumphantly on its way to Freedom. Those people thought that freedom might come without them, although they would be in India and be Indians.

The realisation came over them that in the moving torrent of Indian Nation rushing towards freedom they might be in the backwaters, becoming stagnant and shut out and not being given attention to by the rest of the people.

BRITISH STRATEGY

Even the British statesmen and politicians were making friends of the Congress, of course, friends in their own way. They had seen a shadow of power in India and what with the world changing, what with those revolutions and upheavals, they must be thinking that anything might happen.

Although there were many vicissitudes in the movement, it should be noted, the public conduct was sufficiently high.

The basis of the movement was quite different from others, because Congress had throughout laid stress on the means rather than on the end itself. If the means were not right and proper, they vary and upset the end.

Replying to a question from a member of the audience, he said, that in Goa there was a branch of the Congress but it now seemed that it had faded away. "But I can tell you", he added, "difficulties are not on our side".

In accordance with the request of another member, Panditji explained the philosophy underlying Khaddar. Khaddar was the product of an economic theory advocated by Mahatma Gandhi who is in favour of cottage industries.

But Khaddar had a particular value. It helped us economically. The condition was so low, that it would help them to have an increase in their income. Although it was not paying as a whole-time occupation, it would pay as a spare-time one. And when industry was mechanised and would become scientific, he hoped there would be whole-time jobs for all.

But Khaddar had another social and psycological value. If one were to attend a Congress meeting in some village or town, and if all are dressed in Khaddar, it would be very difficult for one to spot out the rich man from the poor. There would be some amount of equality between the poor and the rich.

Suppose the speaker were to be dressed in European clothes and would go to village in his Province at U. P., he added, he would be putting a barrier between himself and the villagers. And it would be with a sense of fear that the villager would be talking to him.

If he were dressed in Khaddar, then the villager if he did not know him would think him to be a distant cousin of his or a brother; there would not be the difficulty of approach.

There was also a political reason for the wearing of Khaddar. Khaddar had become the symbol of freedom's struggle, and "I can say so" he added, it is the livery of the Indian movement". Everyone who wore Khaddar would regard himself as the soldier of the Indian Movement. And those who wore Khaddar would also be regarded as a sympathiser of the Congress, although he might not become a member of it.

Mr. Joachim Alwa thought that the audience would ponder over the thought-provoking speech of the Congress President. He appealed to them to wear Khaddar and avoid drinking liquor, now that the Congress was abolishing it within three years. Millions of gallons of liquor were being consumed by the lower strata of people of his community and he appealed to them to give up the drink evil.

Mr. Pinto thanked the President and the speaker on behalf of the National Christian Party.

Railway Earnings

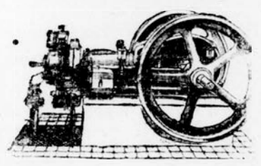
(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The total approximate gross earnings of all state-owned railways for the period of eleven days ending 31/8/37 amount 234 lakhs or eleven lakhs more than the figure for the corresponding period previous to the year. Total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 31st August amounted 38.17 crores or 274 lakhs more than actuals for the previous years.—A. P.

ENGLISH and GERMAN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Crossley



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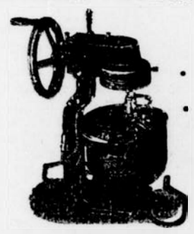
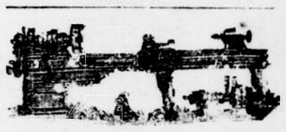


Whisking—Mixing and Kneading Machine.



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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Mr. Jinnah And Zanzibar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The statement on Zanzibar question issued by Mr. Jinnah to explain the attitude of the Independent Party which, according to him, "has been misunderstood by the public", seems to be a poor justification of the same. Mr. Jinnah stated in the legislature that he has read all that has to be read on this subject. Neither in the speech in the Assembly nor in this statement of his has he shown the sources from which he seems to draw the fantastic conclusions which he asserts. Both his speech and his statement show his profound ignorance of this matter, and they suggest jointly the same motive which seems to have moved him viz., a wanton and spiteful antagonism to the Congress. In a pontificial manner, he asserts, that the Congress and a section of the Press is misled by commercial interest. This is typical of Mr. Jinnah's characteristic hollowness. Even a child could know that had the Indian importers of Zanzibar cloves adopted an attitude of neutrality, they could have spread themselves great losses which they may now be suffering for boycotting the Zanzibar cloves in response to the desire of the Zanzibar clove traders. Fortunately the Indian commercial community are capable of much more patriotism and suffering for national causes than Mr. Jinnah and his Independents. It is strange that Mr. Jinnah should speak of exploitation when practically every minute of his existence he is literally exploiting the communalism of his co-religionists. Mr. Jinnah is, perhaps, well versed in matters concerning Muslim League with which he seems to fiddle 24 hours of his day and which leaves him little time to devote to other matters, and, therefore, let me inform him that in all other matters his claim to knowledge will be doubted by the general public. The public are also fully conscious of the stuff of which the Independents are made up and so an apologia as that of Mr. Jinnah could make no difference in the public opinion. It is a pity that Mr. Jinnah is still ignorant of this fact. Short-sightedness is indeed a brand by which the public always has recognised and will continue to recognise most of the members of the Independent Party.—Yours, etc.,

G. F. JAFFAR.

1-2 Walkeshwar Road.

Bombay-Poona Road

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A good many letters have appeared in your paper about the disgraceful state of the Bombay-Poona road, but no one seems to be taking any notice of them, as there are no signs of any attempt at improving it. The object of my writing now is not to describe the condition of the road—there are no adequate words to describe it but to make a suggestion.

I learnt from a letter received recently from a friend in London that the Automobile Association of London are taking over to Germany at their own expense a delegation consisting of 250 members of Parliament and Road Engineers to see how thoroughly Germany is tackling the motor transport problem. This should do an immense amount of good in waking up the old country to the fact that the time has come when through motor roads must be built like railways instead, as in the present system of developing them piecemeal.

Unfortunately the finances of the Western India Automobile Association do not permit them to arrange for a similar delegation, but I suggest that the W.I.A.A. organise a lunch at Khandala or Lonavla to which should be invited all our Ministers and all officials in charge of construction of roads, and these worthy gentlemen should be driven there in motor cars. This will allow them to appreciate that the complaint of motorists is fully justified. Should these gentlemen, however, not like the altitude of Khandala, I suggest that they be taken to Nasik. I do not know which is the worse of the two roads, the Bombay-Poona or the Bombay-Nasik. I am sure the W. I. A. A. can afford the expenses of the party which without alchoholic drinks should not be very high.

In reply to the argument that there are very comfortable trains to Poona and Nasik motorists say that after paying 7 1/2 annas petrol tax, 2 1/2 annas Road Tax (special for the construction of roads), Provincial Tax of Rs. 60/- yearly on an average, 30 per cent or 37 1/2 per cent Customs Duty on cars, parts, and accessories and what not, they are entitled to decent dustless roads. I think it was Mark Twain who said the most optimistic man in the world was the Indian dhoby; for years he has tried to smash the stone with a rag; he has not succeeded; but he keeps on doing it; I say the most optimistic man of our times is the Bombay motorist; he pays and pays and pays in the hope of getting decent roads; he never gets them, but he keeps on paying.—Yours, etc.,

"S. G."

Prohibition Day

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In order to draw the attention of the people to the policy of prohibition adopted by the Bombay Government and to educate public opinion in its favour. I beg to suggest that the Gandhi Jayanti Day which falls on Sunday 3rd October should be observed throughout the Presidency as 'Prohibition Day'.

The Excise Minister should order the closing of all liquor and toddy shops and also other shops selling intoxicating drugs on that day and the Congress Committees throughout the Presidency should organise Prabhat pheries, processions and huge public meetings to celebrate the "Prohibition Day" in a fitting manner.

I have forwarded this suggestion to Gandhiji and to the Ministers concerned and I hope, Sir, you also will give your support to it.—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

Muslims And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The special correspondent of the "Times of India" has, in the issue of the 28th, reported Khan Bahadur Jan Muhammad's, (a Muslim Leaguer's) speech as follows:—

"By a cut motion Khan Bahadur Jan Muhammad (Poona) urged total" *prohibition which, he said, had been declared as sin (haram).* He was thankful to Mr. Gandhi for having *accepted* the Islamic principle."

Kindly allow me to point out that Islam has not made or declared prohibition as sin (haram) on the contrary Islam has declared prohibition as religious duty of every Muslim. It prohibits not only drinking but also selling liquor and all drinks, containing alcohol. I do not know if the Khan Bahadur made the mistake or he has been wrongly reported by the "Times of India."

The Muslim Leaguers should thank Mahatma (and not Mr.) Gandhi that he has not only 'accepted' an Islamic principle, but has taken immediate and decisive action in "enforcing an Islamic injunction when in the Punjab, Sindh, and Bengal, where the Muslims are in power, this Islamic principle has been ignored.

It is difficult to appreciate what object the Muslim Leaguers had in view when they proposed cut motions to discuss such a simple subject as prohibition. No debate was necessary so far as Muslims are concerned. It was their religious duty to have assured the Government of their support in this matter long before the programme had been introduced into the Legislature.

The idea of taxing the rich and particularly those who make huge profits from the sale of beer and liquor is very commendable. The whip of the League, it is hoped, would introduce definite proposals for the proposed taxation.—Yours, etc

"MUSLIM."

PATIALA AND FEDERATION

States Will Be Second To None In Patriotic Work, He Says

SIMLA: September 11.

At a luncheon given to him today by the Punjab members of the Central Legislature, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, spoke on the communal problem and its solution. He said that the Unity Conference had hitherto been full of promise. The Conference had already made satisfactory progress and had been able to indicate a fair, workable solution of many controversial questions. It pained him, however, to observe that the leader of one section of the Provincial Congress Committee was going about denouncing the Conference and imputing uncharitable motives to the Premier and others.

The Premier uttered a note of warning to the communalists. He said that they must realise that the Government's patience was not inexhaustible.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, speaking on behalf of the guests, referred to Federation and pointed out that the representatives of the Indian States at the Round Table Conference had expressed their willingness to join the Federation subject to certain safeguards, in no bargaining and selfish spirit. The safeguards were bred of the existing circumstances of transition and "demonstrably inspired not by any ill-will towards our brethren in British India, but by our requirements of security and duty to our successors.

INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION

Let it not be forgotten, however, that while our British Indian friends are only concerned with the merits and demerits of the Government of India Act, we of the States have to examine the Act as well as the individual Instruments of Accession, the latter even more than the former, because for us, it is the Instrument that governs the Act. I understand that a revised version of the Instrument of Accession will be made available to the States in the near future and I must, therefore, as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes hold the reticence due to a matter which, for the present is more or less sub-judice."

IDENTICAL INTERESTS

He hoped that British India would not fail to recognise that the Indian States would also claim and prove their share of patriotism and that they would realise that in most of the subjects on the Federal list, the interests of both were almost identical. He said: "As such, despite certain differences in the form of administration of the States and British India, we shall be found to be second to none in constructive effort, through work, to ensure for our motherland its due place amongst the self-governing dominions of the British Commonwealth."—A.P.

REVENUE MINISTER VISITS HARIJAN HOSTEL

(From Our Correspondent)

BIJAPUR: September 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, visited Harijan Hostel yesterday and expressed satisfaction at the students' work and heard Bhagavad Gita recitation by the students. The students placed their grievances regarding employment in Government service. Mr. Morarji deprecated Government service mentality and asked them to be self-reliant.

One student asked the Minister to give waste lands to poor Harijans.

The Minister replied to this saying that so long as he was Minister he would give them to poor people only but none should insist that Harijans only should get them. All wells built at Government cost would be thrown open to Harijans, but those Savarnas, who wanted separate wells should built them at their own cost.

The Minister hoisted this morning the National Flag before large crowds at Siddheshwar Temple.

He performed the opening ceremony of the Leper Asylum. The Collector gave a short account of the Leper Asylum.

The Minister then left for Managoli Bagewadi and Hunshewal.

He inspected scarcity works, making personal enquiries from workers there.

The Managoli people gave an address and narrated their grievances to the Minister who assured the people that he would do all that was humanly possible.

Messrs. Karmarkar and Marulardhya Shastri spoke and appealed to the people to strengthen the Congress. Mr. Morarji returned to Bijapur and dined at Mr. Kembhavi's place where he granted interviews to officials and non-officials. He also inspected the Bhutnal Water Works and left for Poona at 5 p.m.

RELIEF TO PEASANTRY

Limitations Imposed By India Act Impede Big Measures

NAGPUR, Sept. 11.

In the C. P Assembly, the general discussion on the budget lasted the whole day. Twenty members participated.

Rao Saheb D. D. Rajurker, leader of the opposition, speaking first, complained that Berar did not receive due attention in the matter of new expenditure, and urged the provision of adequate funds for the construction of roads in the villages and a flat reduction in Land Revenue, in order to afford relief to the peasantry of the province.

IMMEDIATE RELIEFS.

Several other members demanded immediate relief to the peasantry, provision for water-supply in the villages, revision of the forest policy and drastic reduction in the cost of administration.

The Finance Minister, the Hon. Mr. D. K. Mehta, replying to the debate, pointed out the limitations imposed by the Constitution, in the way of amelioration of the condition of the masses. These limitations were not of their creation, and they must end the Constitution as early as possible. It had been so framed that it was not possible to achieve even a modicum of their goal.

WANTED CO-OPERATION.

The Finance Minister reminded the members of the election pledge given to the electorate, and assured them that he would try to redeem it by giving immediate relief to the smaller peasantry. Prohibition was their goal and they were determined to achieve it. He added that they would apply the retrenchment axe, in order to cut down the cost of administration, and appealed for the co-operation of all sections of the house, for carrying out the policy he had indicated in his budget speech yesterday.—A. P.

TINDAL KILLED IN CYLINDER BURST

Panic-Striken Passengers Jump Into River

CHANDPUR, Sept. 11.

A tindal (one of the crew in charge of the boiler) of the steamer "Flemingo" was fatally injured when a cylinder burst, while the steamer was 'en route' to Barisal with passengers.

Many of the passengers jumped into the river in a panic. The "Flemingo" was towed back to Chandpur.—A.P.

REVENUE MINISTER IN FAMINE AREA

Assurance To Peasants

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Sept. 11.

At his departure, the Hon. Mr. Morarjibhai gave the following message to the famine-striken villagers of the Bijapur District:—

"I had come to see things for myself in the famine-striken areas of the Bijapur District. Obviously, successive years of draught, have wrought havoc with the finances of the peasants. It is difficult for man to fight against such natural calamities. However much we might desire, it is difficult for the Government to satisfy the needs of each and every farmer. But, I can give this assurance, that the Government will do everything humanly possible within their limited powers and finances, to ameliorate the difficulties and miseries which you have to face. I am sure that officials concerned will tender ungrudging service in this humanitarian work. I am sure that the officials do realise the responsibility of having been entrusted with the lives of thousands of starving peasants and that they will exert themselves sincerely in the matter and thus help in doing their duty towards the peasants and workers, in this hour of dire distress.

Panchgani Parsi High School Music Results

In the Trinity College violin examination 14 candidates from the Panchgani Parsi High School appeared, all of whom were successful, excepting one. Five of the successful candidates secured merit. Mr. L. C. Athaide is the school music teacher. The following are the results:—

JUNIOR DIVISION

Zal Navroji Gobhai (75 pass merit), Dhunjishaw Shiavak Mehta (70 pass).

PREPARATORY DIVISION

Phiroze Dhunjishaw Lelinwalla (75 pass merit), Noshir Dadabhai Motiwalla (72 pass), Jijibhoy Nadirsha Todiwalla (69 pass), Noshir Manchersha Megusi (65 pass), Fali Tehmuras Gorimar (65 pass)

FIRST STEPS

Earach Jalejar Mahableshwarwalla (83 pass merit), Keki Hormusji Billimoria (81 pass merit), Aspandiar Earachshaw Irani (76 pass merit), Phiroze Dadabhai Motiwalla (71 pass), Framroze Shavaksha Dubash (68 pass), Jemi Pirojshaw Guzdar (65 pass).

PLIGHT OF SWEEPERS

Thakkar's Plea For Humane Treatment

Mr. A. S. Thakkar writes:—

The sweeper class ranks the lowest amongst the Harijans in our country. The growth of cities, due to the industrial age we are living in, has added to the numbers of sweepers required for sanitary purposes. For the removal of human excreta, rotting vegetation from the public markets, house refuse usually thrown on the streets, for cleaning underground as well as surface drains in large cities, and in short for keeping our towns in a sanitary condition, their services are indispensable. Had not the caste system of our country condemned a certain class of people for this kind of work on the score of birth only, it would have been difficult to procure the growing army of sweepers required for new towns growing up in our midst. In fact there are several provinces in the country, for instance, Maharashtra and Assam Valley, where there are no indigenous sweepers, sons of the soil, and hence they have to be imported from other provinces on payment of heavy salaries.

Now that the conscience of the nation is awakened as regards the treatment of Harijans and that the provincial Governments are in the hands of responsible Ministers, it would not be considered premature to sympathetically consider the service and living conditions of the sweeper class working in urban areas, and to lay down fundamental rules for the observance of hundreds of our Municipal Boards, in whose care the sweepers are placed. Of course, conditions vary from province to province and sometime from town to town; yet the handicaps under which the sweepers have to pass their lives, and the attention paid to their living and service conditions is almost the same everywhere. Much can be done by Municipal authorities by mere executive action to ameliorate the conditions of sweepers; but at the same time legislation will have to be enacted to amend Municipal Acts, making it compulsory on Municipal boards to provide better conditions of service and life for their sweeper employees.

MINIMUM SALARY

The scale of salaries given for whole time sweepers varies considerably and the variation is beyond conception. The Municipality of such a big city as Jaipur pays its women sweepers as low as Rs. 1-12 a month. Several municipal towns of good size do not pay more than Rs. 4-8 or 5 a month. A minimum monthly salary of, say, Rs. 8 P.M. may be laid down by statute for towns of a certain size and Rs. 12 P.M. for bigger towns. For cities the minimum should be Rs. 15. In absence of adequate salaries to maintain themselves and their dependents, they have to beg for food and to shirk work. The sweeper, who is prohibited by custom from resorting to any other means of livelihood must at least be given a living wage for doing work which nobody else will do. Sometimes the argument is advanced that two or three members of a Sweeper's family are at work and, therefore, the pay of the family is greater than that of a middle class clerk. But there is the other argument as well that because of the low wages given to the sweeper, his wife too has to work in order to enable the family to get its bare subsistence. If his salary was adequate the wife would cease to work and will be more useful at home and take better care of children.

INDEBTEDNESS

The indebtedness of urban sweeper class is proverbial. This is due to several causes, such as their want of regular habits and of account keeping, incurring heavy marriage and death expenses, contracting child marriages, and last but not least the extraordinarily high interest they have to pay for their loans. They cannot raise their loans from ordinary money-lenders on account of their untouchability. Only a few hard hearted money-lenders come forward to deal with them, who charge them not less than 37-1/2 per cent on security of ornaments and 75 per cent. to 300 per cent. on unsecured debts. As is well known, Pathans are their lenders, who never care to go to courts, but who terrorise them and their women folk and recover their heavy interest by the threat of their 'lathi', leaving the principal standing for years.

LANGUAGE IN LEGISLATURES

Speaker Gives Important Ruling In C. P. Assembly

NAGPUR: September 11.

Mr. G. S. Gupta, Speaker of the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly, gave an important ruling to-day over the right of a member to address the House in vernacular.

The Speaker said.

"Law on the subject is absolutely clear and says that when a member is sufficiently conversant with English, that shall be the language. I have told very clearly that I shall take the words of the Hon'ble Member in that respect and shall permit him to speak in Hindi or Marathi, as the case may be, if he feels he is not sufficiently acquainted with English to be able to express his thoughts for the understanding of the House, as it is constituted. But, if the Hon'ble Members wish to transfer that responsibility to the Chair, the Chair feels bound by the Act and, it shall see whether a member is or is not sufficiently conversant with English. That is one point.

"The other point is that, if the Chair feels that a particular point, because of its originality or importance, raised in the debate ought to be understood by every section of the House, I shall exercise my right for requesting a particular member to explain in short his speech in his mother tongue, otherwise, I feel bound by the Act."—United Press.

BREAKING THE OPPOSITION

Abdul Matin Chowdhury To Be A Minister?

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, (By Mail.)

Should ministry-making by the Congressmen be the aim and object of the A.I.C.C. resolution. I would blame the Assam Congressmen for their failure to move a resolution of no-confidence on the present ministry. There were a lot of chances and loopholes between a dozen defeats which the present ministry of Assam Government had sustained in the hands of the opposition in course of the 30 day session of the Assembly. It would have shown that they did not command the popular verdict in running the administrative machinery.

It is unprecedented in the history of the New Constitution that the Assam coalition Government sustained so many defeats in the first session of the Assembly. A Government which could not cut their coat in accordance of the cloth supplied by the tax-payers, was no Government as wanted by the latter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rohini Kumar Chowdhury, Revenue Minister to the Government of Assam, who had been a Congressman until the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress, is stated to have said that the Congressmen in Assam Assembly were merely teasing the present Cabinet out of fun with a tone of enmity to the personnel who had come to hold such responsible offices. This contention is a fruit of the defeats of the Government numbering half-a-dozen from points raised on the administration of the portfolios held by this Minister.

JINNAH GETS A KNIGHT.

The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Syed Saadulla, Chief Minister to the Government of Assam, concentrated all his attention on the attitude of Maulavi Abdul Matin Chowdhury, Leader of the Muslim League Party in the Assam Assembly, who with his party voted with the Congress opposition in all cut motions, and a day later called on him to help a brother-in-faith in the time of need. At the same time an organiser of the League came down from Calcutta and at the instance of Sir Sayed lectured the Muslim members of the Assembly on the urgent necessity of joining the League in the name of faith and strengthen it. Two days later at an 'en camera' meeting of the Muslim League Maulavi Abdul Matin sacrificed his leadership of the party in favour of Sir Sayed, who took the oath of allegiance to abide by the party mandates. So, Mr. Jinnah has got the only knight of Assam in his fold.

FUTURE CABINETS OF SIX.

It is now reliably understood that after the heavier work now left over by the budget session of the Assembly, is disposed of, Sir Sayed will move for the inclusion of Maulavi Abdul Matin Chowdhury into the Cabinet with a view to ensure the stability of the cabinet in future crises.

The Governor is said to have told Sir Sayed that His Excellency would exercise all powers to help the present cabinet in their endeavour for their own stability. And so Mr. Abdul Matin is needed under the control of Sir Sayed. The portfolios of Co-operation and Forestry will fall into the lot of Mr. Abdul Matin.

NO FUNDS.

While there has always been the cry of want of funds, in this particular province and although the ministers cried for money and more funds, for imposition of taxes anew, the Chief of the Cabinet will be drawing Rs. 2,500 a month plus allowances and the others at the rate of Rs. 1,500 each and allowances, the Speaker, a Congressman, who in accordance with the instruction of the High Command of the Party wanted to accept only Rs. 500 is forcefully imposed the drawing of Rs. 1,000. The ordinary members have got good jobs of being M.L.A.s with a monthly salary of Rs. 100 plus Rs. 5 daily for the days in session, besides travelling in the First class.

The Government of Assam, which is the most top-heavy one in India, is somehow saved for the time being as some subvention and a part of the petrol and jute duty are being given from the Centre. The Chief Minister has heaved a sigh of relief and is responsible for the order for lessening the number of policemen of the province at the rate of 40 per district in 15 districts of the province.

OPEN FILM DEPARTMENT

Motion Picture Society's Scheme For Provincial Govt.'s

In the course of a draft scheme submitted by the Motion Picture Society of India to the various Provincial Governments for their consideration and necessary action it is stated:—

The use of the film in education cannot be over-emphasized. It was through the medium of the film only that Russia could cope with the problem of eradicating the appalling state of illiteracy in the country. Italy employed the same means in tackling her problem of a similar kind. Germany has taken the lead in this matter, by systematically introducing the use of the film in school in her programme of national education. England is already on the way to it, as also other nations of Europe.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the popular Ministries in India should possess such a Film Department. It hardly needs to be told that the film will be the most effective approach to the 35 millions of people spread in 700,000 villages and towns of India next to personal appeal. By proper organisation of the Film Department in European countries the masses are kept constantly in touch with current information every week or so.

HOW TO FINANCE.

Financial resources will have to be found.

A Film Department will have to be created with two sections one for the instructional films and the other for education and propaganda. The first section will, in the beginning, cater for the needs of secondary and higher education as well as vocational institutions. Every student in these institutions may be asked to contribute, say about eight annas per term for school boys and a Rupee per term for college students. The money thus collected will be utilised for the purchase of necessary apparatus—projectors and films, production of the films required and maintenance of the organisation.

It may be recalled that the entertainment tax which is being levied since the last 15 years, for example in the Bombay presidency, for the avowed purpose of spreading primary education has not been used for the purpose so far. This may be ear-marked for the second section of the film department. Besides, some portion of the revenue allotted for rural reconstruction should be added to this. This section of the film department will be responsible for the production and exhibition of films suited for the requirements of village work.

WORK FOR EXPERTS.

The production and exhibition of films being a highly technical matter, a Government department may not be able to handle it effectively. The proposed Film Department should, therefore, be given only general powers of supervision and control over the working of the scheme, the actual work of production and exhibition being delegated to a semi-autonomous body consisting of one or two officials and three or four non-officials having educational and technical experience and administrative talents. This body will be run on a self-supporting basis and will look after the purchase of apparatus, production of films, the maintenance of both and exhibition.

Schemes of this kind are quite practicable and are being successfully carried out in other countries and are not products of idealistic brains. It will not only solve the problem of mass education on modern lines, but also give employment to hundreds of people.

ONE POLICEMAN KILLED

Thieves Let Loose In Karachi

KARACHI, Sept. 12.

One policeman was killed and another injured while apprehending two Baluchi thieves early this morning.

It is understood that the thieves attempted to break open a shop in the Bazaar in the city area when a night watchmen raised an alarm. The police constables, who were returning home after their night duty posted themselves at the entrance to a by lane so as to prevent the thieves from escaping.

While attempting to evade the policemen they fatally stabbed one and injured the other but were ultimately overpowered and arrested. A long knife and a crowbar were seized from their possession.

It is alleged that the thieves have had five previous convictions each. High police officials are conducting an enquiry personally.—A. P.

Sikh Deputation Sees Sir E. Burdon

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

To urge the claims of Sikhs for employment in the Accountant General's branch deputation, prominent Sikh M.L.A.s of the Central and provincial assemblies waited on the Auditor-General Sir Ernest Burdon. The interview lasted an hour during which the community's grievances in the matter were placed before Sir Ernest Burdon who is understood to have given a sympathetic hearing. The deputation consisted among others of Sir Jawaharsingh, Sardar Santsingh, Rai Bahadur Basaka Singh, Sardar Bahadur Ujjal Singh and Sardar Mangal Singh.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Further Decline In Cotton

PRICES BELOW NINE CENT LEVEL

Bombay, Sept. 11.

On Friday New York cotton prices declined further on heavy selling influenced by disturbed political situation. The loan level of 9 cents was broken and prices closed easy. Private cables received are as under:—

Liverpool:—Market steady. Poor Alexandria market. Straddle selling. Improved on trade calling.

Liverpool.—Market would have been worse but for spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on "Call". Market affected unfavourably by fall in Francs exchange.

New York.—Market off on weak Stock Market, poor goods business and increased hedging. Trade bought on scale. Market looks slightly lower.

New York.—Market affected unfavourably by increased hedge selling, clear weather and weakness of securities. International uncertainty restricting demand. Market may be forced lower.

New York.—Hedging heavier. Further speculative selling. Only moderate trade demand. Expect increasing resistance but gradually lower price.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 11.

October	8.97
December	9.81
January	8.95
March	9.03
May	9.12
July	9.20
Middling Spot	9.17

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 11.

October	8.96
December	9.01
January	9.06
Middling Spot	9.06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 11.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	41,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil
Day's Exports to China and Japan	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

September	5.24
October	5.24
November	5.25
December	5.27
January	5.30
February	5.32
March	5.35
April	5.37
May	5.40
June	5.42
July	3.44
August	5.45
Middling Spot	5.43
10-12 a.m. Rates:—	
October	5.23
January	5.28

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

BROACH (Good Staple):	
Fully Good	4.54
Fine	4.69
Superfine	4.48
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):	
Fine	4.57
Superfine	4.72
Choice	4.87
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.67
Fully Good	3.77
Fine	3.92

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 11.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis:—	
September	8.50
F.G.F. Spot	8.85

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 11.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9|16 per cent to 9|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5|8 per cent to 11|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 11.

T.T. London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	4.94.57
Paris	138.96
Berlin	12.32-1|2
Madrid	73.50
Amsterdam	8.99-1|8
Brussels	29.37-1|2
Milan	92.97
Berne	21.53
Prague	141.62

LONDON SEEDS

London, Sept. 11.

Linseed, La Plata Hull c.i.f. tin: Sept. sellers £13-2-6.

Linseed Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton: Sept|Oct. sellers £15-2-6.

Linseed Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton: Sept.|Oct. sellers £15-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull|Con't c.i.f. ton: Sept.|Oct. sellers £14-15-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton: Sept. sellers £15-0-0.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept. 11.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels: Jan.|Feb. sellers 41|9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels: October sellers 45|6.

Wheat South Australian Parcels: September sellers 44|6.

LONDON LINSEED

London, Sept. 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt: Sept. sellers 29|3.

Linseed Oil, naked London, per cwt: Oct.|Dec. paid sellers 29|4-1|2.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Names of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	78 10 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 6 0
Bank of London & S. America	6 11 6
B.B. & C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	112 10 0
Borneo Ltd. Pref.	1 3 6
Cables & Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	79 0 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 6 0
Cellulose Acetate (Silk Ord.	0 13 6
Cross Blackwell New Ord.	0 1 0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	2 16 3
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Pfd. Stk.	40 10 0
Genl. & Comi. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	105 0 0
Easter. Bank Ltd.	7 7 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 5 3
J. Lyons & Co. "A" Ord.	5 18 6
C. & E. Morton 7 per cent Preference	0 8 6
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 4 6
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 7 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	94 0 0
United Premier Oil & Cake Ord.	0 9 9

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Linseed oil is improving in London. American crop is fair and unfavourable weather in U.S.A. is helping improvement. Owing to disturbed political situation there was some speculative buying in the local market with short covering and quotations were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed September	8 3 6
Linseed May	7 15 6
Wheat September	5 5 6
Wheat January	5 10 9
Wheat May	5 6 0

LONDON RUBBER

London Sept. 10.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. sellers 9 3/8

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, September 10.

	Season to-date	This week	Corresponding Season 1936|37	Corresponding Week 1936
Total in sight (excluding linters)	1,604	466	1,352	487
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	400	97	598	118
Exports from U. S. Ports	370	70	330	68
Of which to Japan	22	2	70	25
Of which to China	—	—	1	1
Of which to Great Britain	77	8	81	5
Of which to Germany	85	16	55	14
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,809	—	1,538
Stock at U. S. interior towns	—	917	—	1,338
World's visible supply	—	5,059	—	5,246
Of which to American cotton	—	3,586	—	3,637
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	899	133	967	169
Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,118	310	781	273

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Following a decline of 16 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at 2 p.m. with Broach A|M. quoted at Rs. 186|8 and declined to Rs. 185|12 a new low level. There was some nervous unloading as crop prospects are now better here. Liverpool market opened at a decline of 5 points on parity with the overnight decline in New York prices. Later on Liverpool was reported 4 points down and with scattered covering prices improved to Rs. 186|4. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A|M.	186 0 0
Oomra D|J.	166 8 0
Bengal D|J	141 8 0

INDIAN COTTON OUTLOOK

Mills Buying Foreign Cotton

"Locally, the shortage of contracts has increased following heavy pre-Bureau short covering and our parity in consequence has again narrowed with Americans, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

Export enquiry continues conspicuous by its entire absence and this must continue until our prices are considerably more in line with other varieties.

Two factors have been seized upon by local operators in their attempt to hold values—the absence of the desired rains in Gujerat and Broach and the very satisfactory conditions prevailing in the domestic mill industry. During the past few days the former has been removed by general and very satisfactory rains in the two areas mentioned where crop prospects are now very much improved. Other districts report scattered rainfall and on the whole there is little wrong with the crop outlook

The local industry continues to benefit from the absence of offers from Japan and has bought freely of Californians, Africans, Egyptians and any other reasonably priced foreign styles that have been offered. There has also been a fair demand for early deliveries of new crop Indian staples though these are dear relative to "foreigners."

Spot markets have been extremely quiet, but the paucity of nice qualities holds the basis firm

Indian crop movement will soon be under way and already early arrivals are making their appearance in the United Provinces. Factories in Sind are expected to commence work by the middle of this month and very soon our market will be relieved of a lot of its shortage of contracts.

While resistance to the decline may be seen around the 9 cent level, we look for a continuation of sagging markets as the movement in America gathers weight and do not yet think a buying level has been reached. In consequence, we recommend patience to those who wish to buy Americans and sell Indians—there seems little chance of any widening for a few weeks to come and better opportunities may yet occur."

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF TIN

According to the August issue of the International Tin Research and Development Council's Bulletin, published by the Hague Statistical Office, the world's production of tin in the first half of 1937 was 92,303 tons, and world consumption was 94,863 tons. Production has increased by 9,415 tons as compared with the first half of 1936, and consumption by 14,514 tons. In the twelve months ended June 1937, world production totalled 187,779 tons, while apparent consumption showed an increase of 12.7 per cent over the consumption for the previous twelve months, at 177,384 tons. Further details of tin consumption for these periods are tabulated below, the figures being in tons of 2,240 lbs

	Year ended June 1937	1936	p.c. increase or decrease
U.S.A.	83,376	69,740	+19.6
United Kingdom	24,362	21,789	+11.8
U.S.S.R.	11,768	7,735	+52.1
Germany	10,473	8,918	+17.4
France	9,660	9,332	+ 3.5
Japan	8,288	6,350	+30.5
Other countries	29,457	33,557	—12.2
Total Apparent Consumption	177,384	157,421	+12.7

*Including Spain and Italy.

Tin consumption in Russia increased by over 52 per cent, and in Japan by 30 1/2 per cent. In the U.S.A. there was an increase of 19.6 per cent, in the United Kingdom 11.8 per cent, and in Germany 17.4 per cent. Among other countries in which tin consumption shows a definite upward trend are Holland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and South Africa.

TIN CONSUMING INDUSTRIES

World production of tinplate in the year ended June 1937 increased by 22 per cent as compared with the preceding year, from 3,313,000 tons to 4,038,000 tons. The output of the world motor industry increased from 5,485,000 vehicles in the year ended June 1936 to 6,207,000 vehicles in the year ended June 1937.

TIN STATISTICS FOR RECENT MONTHS.

The consumption of tin in the United Kingdom in July, 1937 is given as 2,723 tons, compared with 2,841 tons in the previous month and with 1,701 tons in July 1936. Tin consumption in the Netherlands was 130 tons in July, against 110 tons in June and 75 tons in July of last year. The output of tinplate in the U.S.A. totalled 195,000 tons in July, against 190,000 tons in June. World visible stocks of tin in July 1937 increased by 2,603 tons to 25,042 tons, compared with 15,954 tons in July 1936. The ratio of stocks to the annual rate of consumption has increased from 10 per cent in July 1936 to 14.1 per cent in July 1937. The average cash price of Standard tin in July 1937 was £263. 14s. 1d., against £249. 19s. 11d. in the previous month.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York Sept. 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (c. & f. Quality): Closed.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The local silver market was quiet to-day with scattered selling and gold was fairly steady with a moderate turnover. Business was restricted and quotations were as under:—

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 14 0
Bhadarva	34 14 0
Aso	34 13 0

SILVER.

Ready	51 8 0
Bhadarva	51 8 0
Aso	51 9 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 11.

Spot	19-15|16
Forward	19-7|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 11.

London Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-0-7

Gold Exports

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The total amount of gold shipped from Bombay this week amounted to Rs. 928,625. The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now stands at Rs. 3,03,05,38,413.

LONDON RUBBER

Dull And Easier Tendency

London, Aug. 25.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report:—

On Thursday and Friday of last week the Rubber Market was dull with a slightly easier tendency. This week the tone has been steadier and prices show a slight improvement but there is still very little activity in the Market.

Fluctuations during the period under review have been slight. The lowest price at which business has been recorded in Standard Sheet on the Spot was 8 3/4d. done on Thursday and the highest 8 15/16d. at which business was reported on Monday and again to-day. The buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot at the time of writing is 8 7/8d. per lb. and prices are unchanged to 1/16d. per lb. higher on the week.

New York cables report continued steady buying by the American manufactures in the New York Market while America has also been a buyer in Singapore and to a modest extent in London. Some Continental orders have also been placed here. Cables from Singapore reported Japanese buying there this week.

There is no pressure to sell from any quarter. Producers having seen much better prices quite recently are disinclined to offer Rubber for forward deliver or shipment and are only marketing their Rubber as it comes along. Supplies coming on offer in Singapore are not excessive and are meeting with fair competition.

Malayan Shipments for July.—The Malayan Information Agency have published a correction reducing the total shipments for the month to 71,863 tons instead of 72,704 tons. The difference lies in the shipments to America which are now returned as 40,419 tons instead of the previous figure of 41,260 tons.

STOCKS IN MALAYA.

The figures of so called Up-country stocks in Malaya at the end of July were published yesterday. Stocks on estates over 100 acres amount to 26,048 tons (end June 24,888 tons), stocks in the hands of dealers in the F.M.S. amount to 14,456 tons (19,423 tons) while stocks in the hands of dealers in Province Wellesley, Malacca, etc. amount to 2,766 tons (4,234 tons). The total of stocks inside the regulated area at the end of July thus works out at 43,270 tons against 48,545 tons at the end of June.

Stocks outside the regulated area at the end of July as given in our Report of 11th August amounted to 44,776 tons. Adding this to the figure inside the regulated area we arrive at a total figure of stocks in Malaya of 88,046 tons which compares with 93,630 tons at the end of June.

Malayan Production.—The figures of production in Malaya for July have also been published. Production on estates of over 100 acres is declared at 28,126 tons (June 27,348 tons) while the calculated production on estates under 100 acres is put at 13,595 tons (24,221 tons). Total production for the month thus works out at 41,721 tons.

We explained in our Report of 28th July how the calculated production on estates under 100 acres is arrived at. The big fall in this figure for July as against June really means nothing except that, as was generally thought at the time, the June figure was abnormal and incidentally somewhat misleading.

MOTOR TRADE IN THE U.S.A.

The Department of Commerce, Washington, has published the figures of production for the month of July which are as follows:—passenger cars 360,270 (July 1936 372,399), commercial vehicles 78,560 (68,600), total 438,830 (440,999) Total production of motor vehicles for the first seven months of this year works out at 3,227,090 which compares with 2,929,875 in the first seven months of last year, the increase being the equivalent of slightly over 10 per cent.

Motor trade in the United Kingdom. According to figures issued by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders production of cars in the United Kingdom for the month of June amounted to 35,657 vehicles (June last year 29,968) while production of commercial vehicles amounted to 10,319 (9,262).

Total production of motor vehicles in the United Kingdom for the nine months October 1936|June 1937 amounted to 393,159 units compared with 359,184 units for the same period twelve months before. The increase amounts to 39,975 units or slightly over 11 per cent.

Stock.—With a total of 44,023 tons United Kingdom stocks showed an increase on the week of 1,174 tons. On Saturday, 22nd August, 1936, United Kingdom stocks stood at 109,461 tons.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 11.

Market closed.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report Aug. 25.—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,406,625 on August 18th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £1,700,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing during the week. With a continuation of the firm tendency of sterling against the dollar, a fresh low record for the year was established on August 19th when the price was fixed at 139s/3 1/2d. Prices have ruled at about dollar parity and some of the offerings were taken for shipment to America, but there was also a fair general demand.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from mid-day on the 16th August to mid-day on the 23rd Aug:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,615,351
Tanganyika Territory	8,473
Kenya	20,144
Austria	297,656
New Zealand	57,226
British India	514,812
China	679,712
Venezuela	24,455
France	15,526
Belgium	2,991
Germany	1,615,900
Other countries	7,612
	£4,859,858

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£2,624,492
British India	6,250
Yugoslavia	201,905
Finland	21,104
Switzerland	2,150
Netherlands	1,550
Other countries	670
	£2,858,121

The s/s "Kaisar-i-Hind" which sailed from Bombay on August 21st carries gold to the value of about £235,000

The following are the details of United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold for the month of July 1937:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£10,240,164
British West Africa	412,601
Southern Rhodesia	533,108
Tanganyika Territory	29,646
Kenya	10,740
British India	1,163,281
British Malaya	11,125
Australia	140,859
New Zealand	103,650
British West India Islands and British Guiana	44,501
United States of America	279
Venezuela	710,048
Soviet Union	2,825,302
Germany	3,278,363
Netherlands	9,556
Belgium	34,205
France	22,709,689
Finland	—
Switzerland	199,530
Yugoslavia	—
China	1,446,074
Other countries	33,125
	£44,055,856

EXPORTS.

British India	£ 14,530
United States of America	15,874,200
Germany	281
Netherlands	39,702
Belgium	1,878,650
France	272,842
Finland	95,413
Switzerland	124,187
Yugoslavia	576,506
China	—
Other countries	11,446
	£18,887,757

SILVER.

After remaining unchanged at 19.15/16d for both cash and two months' delivery for four days of the week under review, a slightly easier tendency developed yesterday owing to re-selling by the Indian Bazaars and by to-day the respective prices had declined to 19.13/16d.

There have been sales on China account, but these have been made with some reluctance and the steadiness of the market during most of the week was due largely to sellers holding back, as buying orders were limited to lower prices.

The tone of the market appears steady at the moment and even should Indian re-selling continue, support from American or other purposes might be expected at or slightly under the present level.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from mid-day on the 16th August to mid-day on the 23rd August:—

IMPORTS.

Germany	£ 9,405
Belgium	20,186
Canada	7,630
Japan	2,550
Eduador	2,411
Malta	2,000*
Irish Free State	2,200*
Other countries	2,783
	£49,163

*Coin at face value.

EXPORTS

British India	£18,800
Aden and Dependencies	20,800
Straits Settlements	4,200
France	2,325
Denmark	1,115
Portugal	2,010
Other countries	1,890
	£51,140

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 19th to the 25th August was dol 4.99 3/8 and the lowest dol 4.98 1/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 10.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/4
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£77 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 193/ or later	£91 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£73 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£99 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£100 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£107 1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£13 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£97
National Bank of India	£40 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

WORLD STUDENTS IN CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 6.)

to their fellow-students in Spain, who are not afraid to sacrifice even their lives so that Spain may be spared the agony of alien domination and Europe may be made safe from the danger of another devastating war.

Sympathy With China And Spain

The conference received with profound emotion and great sympathy delegates from China and Spain. It was unanimous in its condemnation of the aggressors, in its demand for League action against the intervention and the invaders, in urging the student movements of all countries to give more material help to the Republican Spain and to start new campaigns without delay to help the Chinese students who are so bravely defending not only the political and economic integrity of their country but also peace in the Pacific and the whole world.

It is difficult to give your readers anything like a coherent and comprehensive account of the proceedings of the conference. So many problems were discussed. So much information was given. So many concrete suggestions were made, for the better co-ordination of the students' movements throughout the world under the auspices of the World Students' Association. However, Mr. James Klugmann, the secretary of the World Students' Association, gave a very important report tracing the development of the Association since the Brussels Conference in 1934, the growth of the Association at a very rapid rate, the important work already done through the Association as an international centre effecting an exchange of information between student movements of different countries, helping the creation of a new student organisations and serving as a clearing house of ideas and information bureau through its monthly organ "The Student Voice," which is published in three languages.

A series of important resolutions were adopted by the Conference. It sent a message of sympathy to the Chinese students denouncing the militarised aggression of Japan on the soil of China, demanding immediate action by the League of Nations, pledging its support to the Chinese students and the Chinese people and promising to do everything in its power to help them. A message was also sent to the students of Japan calling upon them not to be dragooned by the chauvinism of their rulers and telling them that an opposition to war was the only test of their patriotism, for war meant bad conditions for their people and restrictions of their liberties. In a similar way the Spanish students were assured of the continued support of the student movements affiliated to the World Students' Association and their courage in defending Spanish democracy was praised in unequivocal terms.

Greeting To Indian Students

It is significant that a message of greetings to and sympathy and solidarity with the Indian students was proposed by the English delegation. This shows a transformation which is taking place in the attitude of the English student movement. The resolution, proposed by the English delegation and warmly applauded, supports the campaigns of the All-India Student Federation "to better the economic conditions of the students, its agitation for greater freedom of organisation and discussion" and welcomes "the participation of the Indian students in the movements of the Indian people" and ends by saying "that only through the closest collaboration both with their own people and with the students of other countries, particularly of Asia and Great Britain, is their ultimate success possible."

As a result of this conference it was decided to send a student delegation to Spain during this month and to start raising funds for the sending of yet another delegation to China at the end of the year to demonstrate to the Chinese students that the student movements of distant countries are deeply interested in their struggle against Japanese invasion. The delegation will also investigate conditions in China and collect accurate information in order to do better propaganda abroad in defence of the Chinese people.

International Outlook

The conference seems to mark a new stage in the history of the student movement of the world. The interest displayed by the European delegates in the problems of Asiatic countries is a sign of the international outlook in which the modern student has come to believe as the only salvation of a world in the grip of sinister forces making for war which are, unfortunately, formidable to-day. India was represented at the conference by Firoze Gandhi (Allahabad), who spoke on behalf of the Congress Socialist Party and Rajani Patel (Bombay), who spoke in the name of the All-India Students' Federation and Federation of the Indian Students Societies in Great Britain and Ireland. It is unfortunate that more Indian delegates could not be present at the conference. Gandhi and Patel were very much impressed by the conference and moved by the sympathy they received from other delegates. The conference displayed a great interest in the student movement of India and wanted to know more about the conditions of the University life in India and the ideals and the outlook of the Indian student. Patel, who is the acting General Secretary of the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, gave an account of the history of the Indian student movement, its aims and objects, the bad conditions of the students at the University and in high schools and criticised the present methods of education. He deplored the high percentage of illiteracy, the paucity of Government grants to educational institutions and the censorship of books and the restrictions placed by the authorities on the right of the student to organise and ventilate his grievances.

Patel also mentioned the important part that the Indian student is playing in the political life of his country "because he realises that for him there cannot be adequate academic freedom and in his pursuit of scholarship and research he cannot have complete liberty unless he has won the political and economic freedom of his people." He told the conference how Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was taking a personal interest in the creation and development of the student movement, and assured the Conference the full support, of All-India Students' Federation in defence of that grand phrase, Peace, Liberty and Culture.

Resolution On India

The following is the text of the resolution on India:

"This international Conference of the World Students' Association, consisting of delegates from 35 countries, sends its greetings to the recently formed All-India Students' Federation, and wishes it every success in its efforts to improve the conditions of the Indian students. We are wholeheartedly in support of its campaign to better the economic conditions of the students, its agitation for greater freedom of organisation and discussion and its demands for vastly increased expenditure and facilities for education in India.

"We welcome the participation of the Indian students in the movements of the Indian people and are confident that only through the closest collaboration both with their own people and with the students of other countries, particularly of Asia and Great Britain, is their ultimate success possible."

The following is the text of the message received by the Conference from Jawaharlal Nehru:

"I send my greetings to the World Students' Association which is having its international conference soon in Paris.

"The present generation has had to face great problems and conflicts, and all over the world rival forces fight for mastery. Many have laboured for a happier and more worth-while order which will solve these problems and put an end to these conflicts. When that order comes we cannot say, but meanwhile we carry the heavy burden of to-day and think of the catastrophes that threaten to overwhelm us. The students, representing the coming generation, are yet to some extent free from this burden, but even now they cannot wholly avoid it and all too soon their turn will also come.

"I hope they will shoulder it worthily and bring the enthusiasm and broad-mindedness of youth to the solution of our problem. They must avoid the narrow creeds that separate and keep us in the old ruts and seek the broad path of mutual co-operation for human betterment. The student world is astir with these ideals, in the East and the West, and therein lies the hope of the future. I welcome, therefore, this International Conference which brings students from all over the world and develops contacts between the youth of different countries. For students are essentially members of the Republic of Youth which ignores narrow boundaries and racial and other barriers, and thinks of the world as its theatre of action for the common good. I wish the conference all success."

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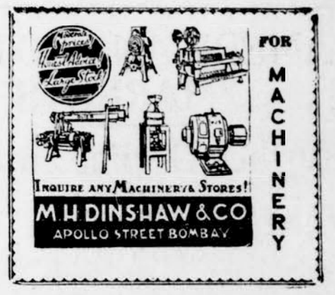

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1937

Supreme National Organisation

Jawaharlal's Appeal To Christians To Join Congress

PATRONISE KHADDAR, THE SYMBOL OF FREEDOM

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, in a speech delivered at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall Girgaum, Bombay under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party, on Sunday, discussed the problem of the Indian National Congress in national and international perspectives.

Rousing Reception

The hall was packed to its capacity and there was a tremendous stampede, when the President entered the hall. The hall was so crowded that doors had to be closed. Some youthful enthusiasts clambered on to the window-sills and stood there for more than an hour to hear the President.

Microphone Fails

When the microphone failed, there were cries from the audience that they could not hear the President and the President had to begin again without the aid of the microphone. At one stage of his speech, the microphone was tuned up and the President remarked, followed by peals of laughter: "It is quite likely that you may hear not only my voice but another ghostly voice."

Significance Of Khaddar

In reply to a question from the audience, Pundit Jawaharlal dwelt at length on the significance of Khaddar and hoped that under Swaraj both the small and large industries would thrive, as there was room for expansion for both. "Khaddar is the symbol of Nation's struggle" he added.

Mr. Joachim Alwa presided.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru observed that there were several subjects which might be of interest to the audience. For example, there were several problems of the world and of the nation. There was the problem of the Indian National Congress. It would be of interest if they studied the problem of the Indian National Congress from several aspects, communal, national and religious, although the religious aspect of it was unimportant.

ASTOUNDING UNITY

In a country like India, it would be but natural to have a vast number of religious and racial groups. There were also several local differences e.g., between the far south and the far north. The speaker himself hailed from Kashmir the extreme north nearly on the Chinese border and far away from the Southern tip of India. But yet there was astounding unity among all these several religious, racial and territorial groups.

The unity, the Pundit added, was not of this generation. It was not merely political unity of India, although the subjection of India by a foreign country went a long way in bringing about such unity.

A PASSING PHASE.

Looking at the present situation from a historical perspective one might say that many big and also some bad things had been performed. But it struck one that the burden of the present day somehow or other came a little less.

If we are really Indians we would not escape the significance of this historical background. When we begin to consider it seriously it seems to us that all this political subjection, this poverty and unemployment in the British rule of 150 years seems like a passing phase. This pageant of Indian history dimmed the present situation which was like a chapter which was about to be closed, a page which we had almost finished with and we almost turned it over. (Laughter).

Therefore one should study the problem and think over it in proper historical perspective and also in international perspective.

WORLD PROBLEMS.

Any big problem was a world problem. The world had become interconnected. A nation at the present time could not isolate itself. Such a thing could not have been done in the past, much less could it be done now. Commerce and industry are rapidly growing up. If there were a depression somewhere in a corner of the earth it would affect the whole world. Seven years ago there was a slump in prices. Prices, as a result of it fell in Europe, America, Japan, and all over the world.

In olden times we had famines in India. But now we had the best of harvests, but something happened in a corner of the earth, something say, at the Balkan, still prices in India fell. The people of India had to suffer for no fault of theirs. Commerce and industry suffered and everything suffered.

Therefore the problems that faced America and Europe at the

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 1)

GANDHIJI IMPROVES

Advised To Take Complete Rest And Curtail Interviews

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 12.

Dr. Narmada Prasad, Civil Surgeon, Wardha, examined Mahatma Gandhi yesterday and was satisfied with the improvement in his health. The blood pressure although slightly above normal has decreased by ten points. His pulse continues to be slow. The doctor has advised Gandhiji to take complete rest and to curtail interviews and discussions to a minimum.

When asked about the new Frontier Ministry Gandhiji expressed satisfaction but declined to comment on it or on the Bihar Assembly's resolution on Constituent Assembly.

HARIJAN DEPUTATION

Over twenty Hinganghat Harijans have arrived in Shegaon to perform Satyagraha in order to force Gandhiji to give them all the three nominations to the Hinganghat municipality. Gandhiji referred the case to the Premier, Mr. Khare and to Mr. Dwarkaprasad Mishra, the Minister for Local Self-Government and their letters were handed over to the Satyagraha leader. They were promised one nomination.—A. P.

WOMAN TO DIE FOR DAUGHTER'S MURDER

PATNA, Sept. 11.

Judgment was delivered in the sensational case in which a woman aged about 50 was accused of killing her own daughter. Mr. Bashiruddin, Sessions Judge of Santhal Parganas, who tried the case with the help of a special jury, found the accused guilty and sentenced her to death.

According to the prosecution, the accused suspected her daughter to be in illicit connection with her own father and one night while the adult members were away from the house, the woman committed the murder with some sharp weapon.—United Press.

Jawaharlal To Visit Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12

Ahmedabad is making great preparations for Panditji's reception, and a grand scale Procession will start at 7-30 and a flag salutation will be held at the Congress House. There will be visit to Bavla in Dholka district. Mahajans are arranging a meeting at Muskate Market on the 17th inst. Purses are to be presented by the Mahajans. The mill-owners are arranging for purse of about Rs. 10,000. Students of both sexes are full of enthusiasm. College students are arranging to meet Panditji. There will be a crowded programme including Labour meeting and addresses from Municipality, District Local Board and Taluka Local Board.

About 500 volunteers, boys and girls have already been enrolled and are being trained.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN

Premier Kher Stresses Its Importance In Life Of Nation

POONA, September 11.

The importance of women's education in national life was stressed by the Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, presiding over the 21st annual meeting of the Karve Women's University College this evening at Hingne.

Congratulating the University on the good work done by it in the cause of Women's education, Mr. Kher said that the great popularity of the institution was a proof of the public recognition of its merits and usefulness. He did not think there was any need now for Government recognition, but he said that he would do the right thing by the University, the progress of which he had been watching for twenty years.

Emphasising the importance of education of girls, Mr. Kher said that while educating a boy meant only educating an individual, educating a girl meant educating of a whole family.—A.P.

JAWAHAR'S GUJERAT TOUR

Preparations At Baroda

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA: (By Mail).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru begins his Gujerat tour from Sunday. During his five days' tour he will visit Navsari, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Borsad, Nadiad, Ahmedabad, and other places and will address many meetings. He brings the message of the Congress. Gujerat is preparing to give a warm response to him.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru believes in facts and figures. Gujerat must enrol as many members of Congress as possible and should present a fat purse to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. There ought to be a new life in Gujerat.

Reports from various places of Gujerat show that people are making all arrangements to receive Panditjee. He would be too glad to see the gladdened faces of the peasants of Gujerat as the timely rains—an auspicious sign—have averted the crisis. The tour of the President of the Indian National Congress has been the talk of the days.

At Baroda he will address a meeting on the big maidan near Kalbabhavan and loudspeakers will be put up. The collection of funds is briskly going on.

Development Of Small Industries In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 10

The Government of Baroda, in a Press Note states "The efforts of the Commerce Department are mainly concerned with the development of small industries in Rural and Urban areas, and the department is therefore engaged in the introduction and development of the weaving, spinning, tanning, Calico printing and blockmaking industries in rural areas."

CONGRESS AND STATES

Deputation To Wait On Jawahar At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 11.

Will Congress change its attitude towards the struggle of the people of Indian states by taking more and direct interest in their affairs? This question is being freely discussed by responsible leaders of the States' people in Gujerat and Kathiawar on the eve of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to these States.

A prominent worker of the States People's Conference told the "United Press" that a deputation will wait on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in this connection.

It appears that they are apprehensive of their position further deteriorating under the changed political situation after April 1, if the Congress does not interest itself more in their struggle against what they call "feudal despotism."

RELIEF FOR C. P. PEASANTRY

Finance Minister's Assurance In Course Of Budget Discussion

NAGPUR, Sept. 11.

In the C. P. Assembly, the general discussion on the budget lasted the whole day. Twenty members participated.

Rao Saheb D. D. Rajurkar, Leader of the Opposition, speaking first, complained that Berar did not receive due attention in the matter of new expenditure and urged the provision of adequate funds for the construction of roads in villages and a flat reduction in land revenue in order to afford relief to the peasantry of the province.

Several other members demanded immediate relief to the peasantry, provision for water-supply in the villages, revision of the Forest policy and drastic reduction in the cost of Administration.

The Finance Minister, the Hon. Mr. D. K. Mehta, replying to the debate, pointed out the limitations imposed by the Constitution in the way of amelioration of the condition of the masses. This limitations were not of their creation, and they must end the Constitution as early as possible. It had been so framed that it was not possible to achieve even a modicum of their goal.

The Finance Minister reminded the members of the election pledge given to the electorate, and assured them that he would try to redeem it by giving immediate relief to the smaller peasantry. Prohibition was their goal and they were determined to achieve it. He added that they would apply the retrenchment axe in order to cut down the cost of administration, and appealed for the co-operation of all sections of the House for carrying out the policy he had indicated in his budget speech yesterday.—A.P.

Making Education Self-Supporting

Mahatma Commends Dr. Lakshmipathy's Suggestions

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the latest issue of the "Harijan":—

Dr. A. Lakshmipathi writes.

"I have seen some institutions conducted by missionaries, where the schools are worked only in the mornings, the evenings being spent either in agricultural operations or in some handicraft work for which the students are paid some wages according to the quality and quantity of work done by them. In this way, the institution is made more or less self-supporting, and the students do not feel like fish out of water when they leave the school, as they have learnt to do some work enabling them to earn at least their livelihood. I have noticed that the atmosphere in which such schools are conducted is quite different from the dull routine of the stereotyped schools of the Education Department. The boys look more healthy and happy in the idea that they have turned out some useful work, and are physically of a better build. These schools are closed for a short period in the agricultural seasons when all their energy is required for field work. Even in cities, such of the boys as have an aptitude may be employed in trades and professions, thereby enabling them to find a diversion. One meal may also be provided at school for those boys who are in need, or for all who wish to partake of the same in an interval of half an hour during the morning classes. Poor boys may thus be persuaded to run to the school with pleasure and their parents may also encourage them to go to school regularly.

"If this scheme of half-day school be adopted, the services of some of these teachers may be utilized for promoting adult education in the villages without any extra payment for such services. The building and other apparatus may also be useful in the same way.

CHANGE THE HOURS.

"I have seen the Minister for Education, Madras, and presented a letter stating that the deterioration of health of the present generation is mainly due to unsuitable hours of education at schools. I am of opinion that all schools and colleges should work only in the morning, i.e. between 6 and 11 a.m. A study of four hours at school must be quite enough. The afternoon should be spent at home, and the evenings should be devoted to games and physical development. Some of the boys may employ themselves in earning their livelihood, and some may help their parents in their business. The students will be more in touch with their parents, which is essential for development of any vocational calling and hereditary aptitudes.

"If we realize that body-building is nation-building, the proposed change, though apparently revolutionary, is according to Indian customs and climate, and it would be welcome to most people."

JEWISH EXAMPLE.

Of Dr. Lakshmipathi's suggestion for restricting school hours to mornings, I do not wish to say much save to commend it to the educational authorities. As to the more or less self-supporting institutions, they could not do anything else if they were to pay their way partly or wholly and make something of their pupils. Yet my suggestion has shocked some educationists because they have known no other method. The very idea of education being self-supporting seems to them to rob education of all value. They see in the suggestion a mercenary motive. I have, however, just been reading a monograph on a Jewish effort in matters educational. In it the writer speaks thus of the vocational training imparted in the Jewish schools:

"So they find the labour of their hands to be worthy in itself. It is made lighter by intellectual activity, it is ennobled by the patriotic ideal which it serves."

DIGNITY OF LABOUR.

Given the right kind of teachers, our children will be taught the dignity of labour and learn to regard it as an integral part and a means of their intellectual growth, and to realize that it is patriotic to pay for their training through their labour. The core of my suggestion is that handicrafts are to be taught, not merely for productive work, but for developing the intellect of the pupils. Surely, if the State takes charge of the children between seven and fourteen, and trains their bodies and minds through productive labour, the public schools must be frauds and teachers idiots, if they cannot become self-supporting.

THE ARITHMETIC OF IT.

Supposing that every boy and girl works, not as a machine but as an intelligent unit, taking interest in the corporate work done under expert guidance, the corporate labour should be, say after the first year of the course, worth one anna per hour. Thus for twenty-six working days of four hours per day, each child will have earned Rs. 6-8-0 per month. The only question is whether millions of children can be so profitably employed. We should be intellectual bankrupts, if we cannot direct the energy of our children so as to get from them, after a year's training, one anna worth of marketable labour per hour. I know that nowhere in India do villagers earn so much as one anna per hour in the villages. That is because we have reconciled ourselves to the intense disparity between the haves and the have-nots, and because the city people have, perhaps unwittingly, joined in the British exploitation of the village.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST 11 CONGRESSMEN

Echo Of Last Bengal Legislative Assembly Elections

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

An echo of the last elections was heard at a meeting of the executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to-night, when disciplinary action was taken against 11 Congress members, including Miss Jyotirmoyee Ganguli, who contested the Assembly elections as an official Congress nominee.

The disciplinary decree imposed against a seventy-year-old Congressman was rescinded on consideration of his being on his deathbed.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE SWISS HEADWAITER*

HEY!
STOP!
THE HANDCAR, ITS SPEED INCREASING EVERY MINUTE, STREAKS PAST THE AMAZED BORDER PATROL----
8-11
WE GOTTA SAVE MARGARET! ---AN' THERE'S NOTHING WE CAN DO!
I'M GOING BACK TO THE HOTEL!
Copr. 1937, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
MAYBE THAT SMACK ON THE HEAD IS MAKIN' ME CRAZY---MAYBE I'M DREAMIN' ALL THIS---MARGARET ON A RUNAWAY HANDCAR--AND WADE RUNNING OUT ON ME!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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